Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1863. NUMBER 272.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year..........$10.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week.......... 20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year.......... 8.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months.......... 5.00
Tri-Weekly, per year.......... 5.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00).......... 2.00
" 4 copies.......... 7.00
" 10 copies.......... 15.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club.......... 30.00
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Though it is evident from all points that the season of activity has begun, and that presently it will thunder all round the war horizon, still the chief interest centres on the Rappahannock, now once more in the front of the Army of the Potomac, and between the foe, and beyond the latter Richmond. The movement is apparently a thorough one, and successful up to Saturday. Our forces had occupied Fredericksburg for the third time in this war. By Gen. Hooker's plan, as far as is known, he this time gives the enemy a care for his communications, if, indeed, those be not already destroyed by some such cavalry raid as our Union troops have been learning to execute. It is too early to write of what may occur. A battle is imminent, and a severe one. The English rumor in the dispatches that the rebel General Lee has only a sham force before Gen. Hooker, having all his army on a raid into Northern Virginia is doubly stupid. The rebels are in force and will make a stiff fight and Hooker and his noble army expect no less. Gen. Hooker's progress will be watched with beating hearts by the nation.

From Rosecrans' department, the news comes of a near approach of the two great armies, so near that two great battles in the East and West must take place almost simultaneously. Already the pickets of Breckinridge at Hoover's Gap are within two miles of our own, below Murfreesboro. As a proof of how the aspect is regarded at headquarters, it may be stated that the military hospitals along the Ohio River have been entirely cleared of patients sent northward to other points, to make room for the new and sudden influx now deemed near at hand. Two car-loads of these patients are now in Dr. Isham's charge at the Marine Hospital in this city.

From Western Virginia the news is conflicting. One account speaks in confident terms of the presence of a stray rebel force north of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, threatening a raid into Pennsylvania. Gen. Schenck's conduct is criticised strongly.

The latest advices from New Orleans continue the previous accounts of the good work in progress by Gen. Banks. Matters are looking bright in that part of the field of war.

Grierson's raid into Mississippi, for boldness and effectiveness, has not been exceeded during the war. This raid business is an invention of the enemy, which has returned to plague the inventors.

The Copperhead concern abuses Col. Hawkins of East Tennessee, and calls him a "Southern renegade." The Southern man who refuses to become a rebel and an enemy of the Union, is a "renegade" in the eyes of the secesh organ. If that constitutes a Southern born citizen a renegade, what should a Northern man be called who proves a traitor to the North and to the Union? The editor of that sheet is well acquainted with a Vermont renegade who adheres to the Southern rebels and assails and libels the Northern people and the Federal Government.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The following is the first officer's statement:

The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool on the 16th instant at 5 p. m. She experienced strong westerly gales until Saturday, the 25th, at 8 p. m., when she fell in with ice and a thick fog. The engines were immediately slowed, at 10 p. m., the ice being so thick and heavy the engines were stopped altogether, a light breeze from the south forcing the ship ahead about one knot an hour. At 5 a. m. on the 26th the fog lifted and the ice having slackened, we set the fore-top sail and head sails, moving the engines occasionally at a dead slow. At 10:30 a. m. the fog cleared away to the west-north-west and we saw clear water to the west-north-west from the mast-head. We resumed our course towards clear water. At 2 p. m. we got the ship clear of ice and steered northwest by west, with full speed and with all possible sail. A moderate breeze was blowing from the southwest at this time, at noon, latitude 46.57, longitude 57.24, by the chronometer. At 10 p. m. the breeze freshened and blew strongly from the south-south-east, and a dense fog set in. We took in all sail at 8 a. m. on the 27th. The fog still continued to be dense, and, supposing the ship to be forty miles off Cape Race, we altered her course to the west, half north, and slowed the engines to half speed, which we supposed would have taken us seventeen miles south of Cape Race. At ten minutes past 11 a. m. breakers were reported on the starboard beam. Capt. Burgess immediately ordered the engines to be reversed at full speed, but before headway could be stopped, she struck flat on the rocks off Clam Cove, about four miles north of Cape Race. A heavy sea rolling in drove her quarter on the rocks, carrying away her rudder, stern-post, and propeller. Finding that there was no possibility of the ship coming off, the order was given to let go both anchors, to hold the ship on the rocks. The carpenter was forthwith sent to examine the fore-peak, and found it filling fast with water. He also examined the fore-hold, but found no water there. The chief engineer, coming up directly afterwards, reported the forward stoke-hole filling fast. He opened the valves and blew the steam out of the boilers. The boats were all immediately lowered successfully, except No. 1 and No. 3. The ship was so close on the rocks they could not be got out. Boat No. 2, with some of the crew and passengers, commanded by Capt. Crawford, was sent to find a place to land the passengers. Some of the crew being landed on the rocks by means of the studding sail boom, with the help of some of the passengers got a hawser secured to rock to keep the vessel from listing out. We then commenced to land the female passengers on the rocks, by means of the fore yard-arm. The first-class passengers were put into a boat. At about noon the vessel's stern swung off from the rocks and she settled down very fast, listing to port at the same time, and sunk in deep water. The Captain and a great many passengers were on deck at the time, and, with a part of the crew, are all lost.

Total saved, 23 cabin, 108 steerage passengers, and 71 of the crew.

The mails are all lost.

The vessel is in fourteen fathoms water, and is broken up. None of the cargo has been saved.

FROM EAST VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Successful Reconnoissance in North Carolina.

SUFFOLK, Va., May 2.—This morning at 9 o'clock a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery went across the Nansemond River, on a reconnoissance. When two miles out they charged upon and took the enemy's rifle pits and some eight prisoners. Our loss was small and the enemy's much greater. Skirmishing has been kept up all day.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The *Herald* learns that Col. Robert M. Westcott, from Fort Magruder, made an attack with infantry and cavalry on the enemy at Williamsburg, and succeeded in driving the rebels two miles beyond the town. Our pickets are at present stationed there, and ordered to maintain the position at all hazards.

By the arrival of a transport escort from Newbern, N. C., we have information from that region up to the 29th ult.

Gen. Palmer made a successful reconnoissance towards Kingston, and returned, after driving the rebels from their position behind the earthworks, within eight miles of that place. The chief parties in the affair were the 46th Massachusetts and the 58th Pennsylvania.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2d, 1863.—Arrived, ship [illegible], Manila. There is a good trade doing with Mexican ports, principally in dry goods and merchandise, suited to extensive mining enterprises going on there. With Oregon and other Northern ports there is also considerable activity, but trade with the interior of the State is unaccountably delayed generally. Markets are considered heavy, with [illegible] change in prices. Operations in mining stocks continue to absorb the attention of many capitalists and business men. The Gould and Curry mine has just declared [illegible] dividend of a hundred dollars per [illegible]. Well authenticated information [illegible] river confirms the richness [illegible] mines opened in [illegible]

FROM GEN. HOOKER'S ARMY.

Supposed Important Feints.

THE ARMY CORPS ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK AT KELLY'S FORD.

They Move on and Capture Chancellorsville, with a Number of Prisoners.

Stoneman Presumed to be Between the Rebels and Richmond.

IMPORTANT RESULTS ANTICIPATED.

Congratulatory Address from Gen. Hooker.

Fredericksburg was to be Attacked on Friday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3d, 1863.—The following statement is derived from a gentleman who left the Rappahannock Saturday. It is already known that our troops have crossed over with less opposition than was anticipated. The enemy massed a considerable force on the railroad front on Thursday, and at night there was some artillery practice between ours and rebel guns at long range. As soon as the rebels learned on last Wednesday that our forces had crossed above, they commenced moving troops out to intercept our advance, and continued all night and next day. Trains have been running constantly with troops from Richmond, and the enemy have all their available force around Fredericksburg.

The latest news from Chancellorsville is that Stoneman had cut the railroad. This is stated on the assertion of an officer of the Government, who arrived at Washington Saturday morning.

There is no doubt of the fact that our army was at last accounts in the most cheerful and hopeful condition.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The correspondent of the *Herald*, with the first army corps, dating the 1st, states that the enemy had made one or two dashes yesterday, driving in our pickets. On the afternoon previous, the rebels opened heavy with shot and shell on our entrenching forces, but received speedy responses from our batteries. The rebels appear to be concentrating to attack our left, but the attack was not then regarded as certain. Our picket lines have been advanced considerable, and the rebels had concentrated theirs on the Bowling Green road.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* states it is reported that Fredericksburg is now occupied by a strong Union force under Gen. Patrick, and the railroad thence to Richmond is being rapidly repaired, also that Port Royal is occupied and is being used as a landing place for stores.

Stoneman has advanced to Culpepper, and our railroad trains were running to that point.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The New York *Tribune*, in addition to what was telegraphed yesterday, says: "On Thursday morning the scene changes. The movement down the river was a feint. Late on Wednesday night, the 3d Army Corps, which was at Four Mile Bridge, marched up the river again, joined the 2d at Banks' Ford, and early Thursday morning, the 1st followed in its path, and also halted at the same ford; so that, on Thursday morning, there were three corps across the Rapidan, marching straight on the rear of Fredericksburg, by way of Chancellorsville, a village twelve miles distant from that city, and three more at Banks' Ford, with the road to the United States Ford open, and communication established with the advancing columns—all the six being in a position to move directly upon the rebel line of communication, and the 7th corps is still, with a formidable display, threatening to cross below and assail the other flank of the enemy.

It may well be believed that Lee evacuated Fredericksburg precipitately, and fell back towards Richmond. Telegrams to that effect were received yesterday, but were based upon a presumed necessity of retreat, perhaps, as much as upon any direct information. If it is not true, so much worse for Lee. He had no alternative but to march out of Fredericksburg, or to fight with the certainty that his whole army, if defeated, will be destroyed or captured.

Gen. Stoneman, with his cavalry corps, is in the rear of any position in which Lee can possibly have fallen back to, and we shall probably next hear that both the Virginia Central and Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads are seized. In that case, Lee must fight with what forces he already has, for no reinforcements can reach him before Hooker falls on his isolated forces.

We regard a great battle as not merely inevitable, but imminent, and perhaps already fought.

The groundlessness of the rumors which filled the city yesterday may be judged from the fact that no telegrams and no communication of any kind, except official, are suffered to pass inside of the lines to the North. Those which say that a battle was fought below Fredericksburg are manifestly exaggerations of skirmishes which occurred when the troops were first thrown over on Wednesday morning, and circulated in ignorance of the fact that the whole of that movement was a feint.

It is impossible to suppose that Hooker has divided his army, meaning to attack the rebels on both flanks at once, and without communication between the two wings. The inevitable result of such strategy would be, that with a small force, Lee would hold one-half in check, while he hurled his whole force on the other and destroyed it, then annihilate the other; and aside from strategic considerations and probabilities, our information on that point is positive.

The account of a gentleman who left Fredericksburg on Wednesday evening, represents the citizens as fleeing in every direction. It is believed that the city will be shelled, and all the property destroyed. A complete panic prevails through the whole country. Stuart, Lee and Hampton, with the whole cavalry force, were in Culpepper, watching Gen. Stoneman. They have all been intercepted by the National infantry, and if Stoneman bestirs himself, he will capture the whole concern. A brigade at United States Ford barely escaped, leaving all their camp equipage behind. Wheelock's brigade marched out from Fredericksburg, intending to check the advance of Hooker's army, but hearing the magnitude of the movement, ordered back his brigade, which fled panic-stricken back to the fortifications.

Gens. Lee and Jackson are in command at Fredericksburg, Longstreet at Suffolk, and P. Hill and Pickett in North Carolina. Four brigades are three miles on this side of the city with orders to fall back to the rifle pits on the approach of the Yankees.

The train from Richmond failing to arrive at Fredericksburg yesterday, it is believed the railroad has been cut off by a portion of our cavalry sent out for the purpose.

The troops from Germania, Ely's and United States Fords have joined. Thus far all is well.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says: We have received information from a source which we know to be entitled to a high degree of credit, which warrants the hope that Gen. Hooker has cut off the retreat of the rebel forces at Fredericksburg, and that they may be captured or destroyed. While our columns have crossed the Rappahannock and [illegible] effected [illegible] city, it is believed that [illegible] rest their retreat in that direction. It is also understood that a strong diversion has been made from Suffolk in the direction of Richmond, and that it is by no means impossible that the rebel capital may, before the close of another week, be surrounded and invested by Union troops.

[Tribune Correspondence.]
HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 30.

The 5th, 11th and 12 corps are in possession of Chancellorsville, 10 miles west of Fredericksburg. The 11th corps, Gen. Howard, was the first to cross at Kelly's Ford, followed by the 12th, under Gen. Slocum. After crossing, these corps moved in advance, preceded by the 6th New York Cavalry and 2d Mass. Infantry, as skirmishers. At Crooked Run, a small stream about three miles beyond the Rappahannock, we encountered the enemy, drove him before us and captured a number of prisoners, without damage to us.

Our column then moved rapidly on until it approached the Rapidan, and when within a mile of it our men were fired upon from rifle pits. Becoming intimidated by our near approach, they fled, and were charged on by us, when a sharp skirmish ensued at Germania Mills, where a bridge was in process of erection by the rebels, with a view to an aggressive movement. After the lapse of about fifteen minutes, the enemy, consisting of 115, then surrendered, with one man killed and several wounded. Our loss was one killed.

By ten o'clock the 11th Corps had crossed, and was encamped. The 12th followed, and this morning started on the march to Chancellorsville. On approaching the wilderness, about five miles on the way, Gen. Slocum's column was fired upon by artillery, which resulted harmlessly. It did not check our advance. About half an hour afterwards, on halting to rest, a messenger reached us from Gen. Mead, informing Gen. Slocum that he had occupied Chancellorsville, and was waiting for him to form a junction. The order was given to advance on the receipt of this cheering intelligence, not long afterward. The General and staff entered the place, which consists of one large brick house, occupied by a lady by the name of Chancellor, and kept as a tavern. Two rebel brigades had been there the night previous, and an attempt had been made to throw up earthworks, but our sudden appearance caused them to evacuate. We move upon Fredericksburg to-morrow.

CHANCELLORSVILLE, Va., May 1.—Yesterday a congratulatory order was read to the troops. The auspicious opening of the campaign has electrified them.

CONGRATULATORY ORDERS.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR FALMOUTH, April 30.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 47.]

It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the commanding General announces to the army that the operations for the last three days have determined that our enemy must either ingloriously fly, or come out from behind his defences and give us battle on our ground, where certain destruction awaits him. The operations of the 5th, 11th and 12th corps have been a succession of splendid achievements.

By command of Major-General Hooker,
L. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, May 3, 1863.

Gen. Burnside received a dispatch from Kentucky to-day, stating that there was nothing new to-day from the front. The rebels divided, some taking the Albany, and others the Jamestown roads. Our troops followed the former division four miles, and the latter eight, but returned to Montecello.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LEXINGTON, KY., May 3, 1863.

Gen. Carter, with a portion of his division, crossed the Cumberland on Wednesday. The 7th Ohio and Woolford's cavalry skirmished with the enemy, who fell back. Feints and ruses on the part of the rebels failed to check Carter's advance, who was perfectly posted as to their force and designs. On Friday he overtook their main force at Montecello, 25 miles from Somerset, charged and drove them through the town. Our men, in fine spirits, pursued them four miles below to the forks of the road.

A party of rebels on the Albany road made an attempt to flank and cut off our rear communications, but were repulsed and driven three miles, and on the Jamestown road were beaten, and driven back five miles more.

On the Albany road, they will be lucky if they escape at all. Nothing but superior speed and bottom can save the fugitives on the Jamestown road, as they have but one way of egress. Our army of Central Kentucky may be said to have crossed the Rubicon, as they are almost in Dixie, and where forage for cattle is plenty.

The affair at Montecello sums up eight rebels killed, eighteen wounded, and some forty prisoners, including two commissioned officers. The federal loss was none. The rebel cause in Tennessee has come to be a very low-spirited affair.

Montgomery, of Kinsey's command is still pillaging about Manchester and that neighborhood.

Gilbert is powerless to arrest, as he runs away always. Bushwhacking alone can settle such scoundrels, or prompt hanging when caught.

Col. Seighlied is in command at Lexington. Order No. 38 is doing its work. Prisoners are brought in daily. Sixty are on hand now. Sixteen came in to-day.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, May 3, 1863.

Gen. Herron arrived in this city last night, having received a telegram announcing the death of his father at Pittsburg. He left for the East this afternoon.

Guerillas have broken up the stage line between Rolla and Springfield. On Friday morning they stopped the stage and robbed the passengers. They have stolen nearly all the horses belonging to the company, and the line is broken up for the present.

Gen. Van Dever reached Bloomfield on Thursday, but the rebels had nearly twenty-four hours the start of him. It is reported that Van Dever is on his return to Pilot Knob.

Several rumors are afloat concerning a list of rebel sympathizers who are shortly to be ordered southward by Gen. Curtis, but there is nothing definite made public.

Gen. Clinton B. Fiske has been ordered to this city to assume a position on Gen. Curtis' staff.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, May 3, 1863.

Our news from Young's Point is to Wednesday. Nothing of importance is reported. It is said that Col. Hillyer, Provost Marshal General on Gen. Grant's staff, has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect on the 13th inst.

The steamer Luminary was fired into by rebel cavalry at Grand Lake, but escaped without material damage.

A construction train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was captured about four miles from Grand Junction on the 28th, together with all the force on it. The caboose car was burned. Some ten females came up from Memphis to-day, expelled by the order I sent you yesterday. Thirty more are coming on the next steamer. Most of them go to Chicago.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., May 3, 1863.

Lieut. Col. Chas. Lovell, 18th Regulars, has received an appointment as Assistant Provost Marshal General for Wisconsin. He has arrived here and entered upon the discharge of his duties. He will have general direction (subject to orders from Washington) of matters relating to the draft, arrest of deserters, treasonable practices, &c.

Major Lorenzo Sitgreaves, of the Topographical Engineers, has been appointed to the place of U. S. Military Superintendent of Wisconsin, made vacant by the recent death of Howard Stansbury. His arrival is expected daily.

Gov. [illegible] Washington [illegible]

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Reinforcements at Wheeling.

Mulligan Reported to Have Lost 250 Men as Prisoners.

HE SAVES HIS ARTILLERY.

Extent of the Damage to the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Baltimore correspondent of the *Herald* states that a rebel force is still north of the railroad, with twenty pieces of artillery, probably near Brownsville, Pa. He says Gen. Schenck has utterly failed to expel the rebels up to that date, May 1st, though ample means are at his disposal. The same correspondent states that the rebels were concentrating on Friday at Bridgeport, and has no doubt that the greater part of Lee's army is in Northern Virginia, having left a small force behind to hold Hooker in check.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—We are able to report positively that the crisis with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is passed. The Confederates have all left it, moving southward, and our military forces in strength are following and endeavoring to intercept them. The extent of the injury done to the road is now known. The line is intact from the Monongahela River, 300 miles distant to Baltimore. The damage is confined to the large iron bridge, one mile east of Fairmont; and to five important bridges within thirty miles west of it, and three bridges on the Park Bridge Branch, within twenty miles of Grafton were also destroyed. The break is unimpared, except at these bridges. The telegraph lines are all restored and in use. The bridges will all be renewed within five days effectively. It is expected all the regular passenger trains will be resumed on Monday next, and the freight trains also. The passengers and freight will possibly have to be transferred for two or three days at the Monongahela Bridge. It is thought the Parkersburg line can be put into full order by Thursday next.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Intelligence from Western Virginia has been received. All of Major Shewalter's command of the 6th Virginia regiment, 600 men and four pieces of artillery, arrived at Pittsburg in a special train from Uniontown, via the Connelsville road, at 2 o'clock this morning. They left immediately for Wheeling, by boats. The Military authorities seemed convinced that Wheeling is the object of attack. Troops are being concentrated there.

It is stated that Mulligan lost 250 men, taken prisoners, but escaped with his artillery. The rebels at Falmouth are said to be 12,000 strong.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 2d.]

We are allowed to print the following extract of a private letter from an officer in Baltimore, relating to an event in the late rebel raid in West Virginia:

Captain Wallace, with eighty men, occupied a church at the mouth of Greenland Gap, so advantageously placed as to command the whole pass, and compel the enemy to capture it before they could advance. From morning until dark they withstood a rebel force of 1,800 men. Three times the enemy charged up to the church, and were repulsed. Five out of eight of the officers of the first battalion were killed or wounded in the first charge. The number of the enemy slain was more than the whole number opposed to them. "Bravely they fought—long and well," but, sorrowful to relate, as night drew on, the enemy took advantage of its shade to fire the building. Even then the undaunted Irish boys refused to give up, and it was not until the blazing roof fell in that they surrendered. Glory to the fallen braves. The Secretary of War will be urged to give a medal to each of those who participated in the affair. Capt Wallace, Company G, 23d Illinois, commanded the little force, which consisted of a detachment of his company, and a detachment of Company A, 14th Virginia Infantry, commanded by Capt. Smith. Gen. Kelly pronounces it one of the most gallant affairs of the war.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

THE SITUATION OF THE TWO ARMIES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MURFREESBORO, April 29, 1863.

The day has been warm, with light showers.

The situation is apparently unchanged. There is some intelligence from Kentucky, which it would not be proper to communicate.

A skirmish took place on the Manchester road, and a few prisoners were taken. Breckinridge has certainly moved to Hoover's Gap, between Manchester and Murfreesboro. Breckinridge has two divisions. He commands his own corps, and not Hardee's, as the telegraph made me say a day or two since.

Surgeon W. Clendenin, U. S. A., is ordered to duty at Gallatin, to relieve Surgeon Hamilton, U. S. A., who reports for duty in Nashville.

The special field order to-day directs that names of Corporals Edward Shudt and J. Williams, 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, be placed upon the roll of honor for gallant conduct at McMinnville, the former for wounding a rebel Lieut. Col. Martin, and the latter for capturing Dick McCann.

Prisoners taken to-day on the Manchester road, and belonging to Breckinridge's Corps, say that the rebel pickets are only a couple of miles from those of our outposts. The intentions of the enemy will be developed in a short time whether they are willing or unwilling.

Major Welles, notwithstanding his recent promotion in the 44th Ind., will still continue to be Provost Marshal General of this district. It is difficult to see how his place could be filled by any other individual.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.—Capt. Gasper, 74th Illinois, with eighteen military prisoners from Murfreesboro for Alton, passed through the city to-day. Four of them are Federals who had deserted to the enemy. When Capt. Gasper left Murfreesboro on Thursday last, an attack by the rebels under Bragg was considered imminent. Our forces were represented to be thoroughly ready.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
FRANKLIN, TENN., April 29, 1863.

The dashing affair of Monday morning brought me quickly over here, after details, I find, however, that the facts have been telegraphed to you.

For a week back Gen. Granger has had his eye on the rebel outpost, located eight miles south, between the Columbia and Carter's Creek Pikes. It was within sight of Van Dorn's headquarters, however, and thought to be too closely guarded for capture, until within a few days certain information persuaded the General to make the attempt. The camp was thoroughly reconnoitered, obtaining its strength, position, and guard regulations, and the immediate execution of the proposed "dash" assigned to Col. L. D. Watkins, of the 6th Kentucky Cavalry.

Early Monday morning, the cavalry force of the command under Col. Campbell, of the 2d Mich., supported by the 40th Ohio, Col. Taylor, and the 115th Ill., Col. Moore, moved cautiously to within a short distance of the rebel picket line. Here the pre-arranged detail was made—detachments of the 6th and 4th Ky., and the 2d Mich., and Gen. Granger's Body Guard,—in all about 700 well mounted and well armed men—which, under the lead of Col. Watkins, moved slowly and silently as possible toward the rebel camp. Arrived within alarm of the picket, the whole troop set up a yell and dashed furiously on. The pickets fled, of course, and the 700 Union horsemen weren't slow following. In possibly less time than I have been writing the fact, the rebel camp was engulphed. A perfect rout followed, the rebels springing upon unsaddled horses, sans coats, shoes or caps, and taking to the woods and hollows like hunted game. Again this, the main rebel camp, was astir, and their troops could be seen, evidently swelling an attack. Col. Watkins, by an adroit show of advance, took advantage of this rebel bluster, and drawing his prisoners and captured property to the rear, burnt all the wagons, tents and camp equipage of the post. He then leisurely withdrew his men, and with prisoners and plunder rejoined the main command. The whole force was back in quarters at Franklin by 8 o'clock, not a man lost or wounded, and every one, of course, jubilant over the morning's achievements.

One hundred and eighty-two prisoners were captured, among them eight commissioned officers. Over three hundred good horses and mules, every one of which has been turned over to the Quartermaster as serviceable, were taken, and an ambulance, (an old one of Col. Coburn's, by the by) well laden with valuable medicines. The figures will say $30,000 worth of rebel property destroyed and captured.

One of the incidents of the "dash" cost the Confederacy the paper upon which $10,000 of their promises to pay were printed. A rebel paymaster, attending to the "Legion," was constrained to the destruction of that amount of the precious (?) stuff.

It has since been learned through flag of truce that Van Dorn is terribly exercised at the audacity and success of the exploit. The Texan Colonel who was in command of the post, is under arrest, and upon trial by court-martial, if convicted of derelictions charged, is to be shot.

Rebel authorities have a way of dealing with delinquent officers that might be profitably imitated this side of the fight.

My visit here has been profitable and most pleasant. Certainly, I have never seen an army so finely located as this. The village of Franklin lies upon the south bank of the Harpeth River, at a point where it winds through one of the most lovely valleys in the State. The hills around are covered with great forest trees, grounds underbrushed, and dotted with elegant country houses. The land is everywhere in the highest condition of cultivation, and one standing upon the bluffs north of the village looks at every quarter upon as fair a garden as was ever shaped by the hand of man. Trees in full leaf, flowers abloom, ground newly plowed, greet one's view at each hand, and, though standing upon the parapet that protects the lodgement of great guns, it is hard to realize that but yesterday that valley was the scene of battle; that but yesterday, across its quiet plain men were hurling death-dealing missiles at each other.

The Union troops are encamped upon the north bank of the stream, opposite the town, having the choicest grounds for quarters. Gen. Granger's command was said by the Assistant Surgeon General, Dr. Hamilton, to be the healthiest body of troops he had inspected, a condition attributable in the main, perhaps, to the splendid location of the camps. After all, however, "splendid locations" will not alone preserve the health of troops, and had it not been for the admirable police regulations of General Granger's command, General Hamilton would have doubtless been less complimentary.

Readers of the Chicago TRIBUNE have a large interest in this extreme right of the army of the Cumberland, Miller's Chicago Battery, and the 78th, 92d, 96th, and 115th Illinois infantry, and the 2d Michigan cavalry, constituting a portion of the command. And I am prepared to say that this military representation of the Northwest is fully up to their fellows of the main army, in drill and general efficiency.

There is not much danger of a repetition of the Brentwood and Harpeth Bridge affairs, as an ample protecting force, under command of Col. Dan McCook, is entrenched at the Harpeth crossing. Van Dorn understands the position, no doubt, and will be slow at making his accustomed dash.

I return to Murfreesboro to-morrow, from whence come rumors of advancing rebels and all sorts of stories of impending battles, but where I will stake my professional reputation there will be nothing of the kind within the next four weeks. L. C.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1863.

The receipts of the Treasury under the 5-20 loan have run up to almost fabulous sums. On Saturday the returns at the Treasury Department amounted to fourteen millions. On Friday the conversions amounted to eight millions.

The amount of public land unsold in the loyal States and Territories is one billion and nineteen millions acres. The amount sold since the establishment of the General Land Office is over two billions.

The collectors of the Internal Revenue have been directed to commence proceedings, under the law, against all persons east of the Rocky Mountains, who shall wilfully evade the provisions requiring the use of stamps.

Seven hundred prisoners are expected to-night. One hundred and forty-four arrived to-day.

Gen. Plumer's body arrived to-day from Corinth. It is to be buried to-morrow.

Ex-Commissioner Boutwell is expected here this week to finish his book on the Tax Law, which will be published under official sanction.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that rifled cannons are not castings within the meaning of the Excise Law, but their manufacturers are liable to 3 per cent. tax. Shot and shell are considered castings.

The following question was recently submitted to the Internal Revenue office, from bankers in New York.

1st. When gold coin or gold dust is consigned to the U. S. for sales, and drawn against, by reason of payments of said drafts, the owner becomes in our debt to an amount not over the par value, and some remain unpaid for ten, twenty or thirty days, by delay of conversions or of sales of the gold dust or coin. What is the stamp?

The answer is as follows:

The act of March 3d, 1863, defines how transactions in gold and silver coin and bullion may be carried on. It declares all contracts, loans or sales, not made in accordance therewith, to be void, and affixes certain penalties. A fundamental requirement is, that they shall be settled in three days. In the cases put by you, settlement is postponed for ten, twenty or thirty days. In so far as the first is understood, it appears to me that this drawing against the gold said to be consigned for sales taken in connection with the assumed delay of conversion or of sales for ten, twenty or thirty days, changes the transaction from a simple sale, as at first assumed. It is practically a loan secured by pledge, deposit or other disposition of the coin, and requires to its legality that the contract should be in writing or printed, signed and stamped to an amount equal to one half of one per cent. of the principal and interest, until settled at the rate of six per cent. per annum of the sum loaned upon it, by the law.

It has been ascertained that what purports to be instructions to our naval officers concerning foreign vessels and mails, recently laid before Parliament, and under which Lord Lyons acted in the Peterhoff case, were never issued, Secretary Welles not having complied with Mr. Seward's request that they should be. They were, however, sent to the Foreign Ministers as genuine.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Advices from every section of the country are of the most cheering character to-day. All rumors of defeat or disaster to any military department are simply manufactured abroad, and do not even exist.

At Washington, N. C., 344 prisoners of war were captured, and forwarded to this city today. They are mostly Virginia, North Carolina, and Mississippi troops.

Gen. Hooker issued an order on the 30th ult., requiring all correspondents with the Army of the Potomac to sign their proper names to all communications to the press. Papers failing to publish the names thus attached are to be excluded from circulation within the army lines, and the Provost Marshal General is directed to ascertain the names of all correspondents of papers violating the order, and send them beyond the lines. Gen. Hooker has taken this step owing to so many published exaggerations of army matters, the late rebel telegraph hoax being one of them.

A long correspondence has taken place between Gen. Scott and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to a deduction on his salary, the law declaring that it was not to be reduced during his time of life. The Commissioner decides that the revenue law supersedes the other one in that respect.

The subscriptions to the 5-20 loan reached nearly $5,000,000 to-day, and exceeded it yesterday.

The Secretary of War has acceded to the request of Senator Morgan and Gen. Sprague, relative to mustering out the thirty-eight New York regiments whose term of service shortly expires. An order will be issued, to-morrow that the regiments retain their arms until they reach home, when they will be immediately mustered out and paid all arrears and bounty money.

The falling off in revenue from excise, from the estimates made by Commissioner Boutwell, upon data at the time correct and justified by the statistics of the country, has been great, and it is still diminishing. The cause of this is the very general neglect to comply with many of the requirements of the Revenue Act in regard to the use of stamps, and the prodigious extent to which stamps once used are fraudulently detached from the instruments to which they were affixed, and used again. The business of collecting canceled stamps, or uncanceled postage stamps, is organized in all great cities, and their use for the commerce of large proportions. Counsellor Lewis is actively exerting himself in [illegible] and [illegible] revenue.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Daring Union Raid by Grierson's Cavalry.

20 Miles of Railroad Destroyed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, April 30, Via CAIRO, May 3, 1863.

Fast Day was generally observed here. Stores and shops are all closed, and everything is wearing a dull appearance.

We have glorious news from Grierson's Cavalry, which starting from West Tennessee, had, at last accounts, cut up and destroyed about twenty miles of railroad between Meridian and Jackson, Miss. The Jackson papers state that the distance destroyed is full twenty miles. Chalmers is after Grierson, but another Federal force is after Chalmers, and an interesting tri-cornered squabble may be looked for. This raid of Grierson's is one of the most daring feats of the war.

The Provost Marshal has issued the following order:

1st. If, after ten days from the date of this order, any house of ill-fame, kept for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness, is discovered in this district, the inmates will be arrested and sent North, and their household furniture reported to the Commanding General for confiscation.

2d. Any officer or soldier of the United States army, who, in this district, should so far forget the respectability and dignity of his position as to appear in places of the above named character, except on official duty, will, upon discovery, be reported, with his name, rank and regiment, to the Commanding General.

3d. Masters of steamboats are prohibited from bringing to this district, and landing as passengers, prostitutes or women of disreputable character, and any violation of this order will subject the offender to arrest and fine.

CAIRO, May 2.—We have nothing later from Grant's army.

U. S. Commissioner George B. Field and Rev. Mr. Livermore have rented the Morancy plantation, a few miles above Milliken's Bend, and have hired a large force of negroes to plant cotton. They are acting under General Thomas' regulation, and will no doubt demonstrate that cotton can be raised cheaper by hired than by slave labor.

The gunboat Emma Duncan is down from the Tennessee River. During the rebel attack on her, a few days since, she received six cannon shots. Three gunners were wounded by a ball entering a port hole and tearing off their arms.

The rebel account of running the batteries at Vicksburg by six transports differs in no essential particulars from that already given.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the Jackson *Appeal* says, "It is humiliating that those transports should run our batteries at pleasure. I cannot help but feel discouraged at witnessing the imperfect arrangements here to repulse the enemy."

Col. Grierson's raid into the heart of Mississippi has spread consternation through that State. The Jackson *Appeal* is terribly incensed at the Federal plan for employing negroes. It says that the wages provided are but nominal, and that the whole thing is a scheme to put money into Yankee pockets. The rebel General Taylor is above Apolousas, Ala., and falling back toward Alexandria. This leaves the route to the mouth of the Red River, a distance of eighty miles, open to Gen. Banks.

Gen. Prentiss is strengthening and adding to the fortifications at Helena.

On Wednesday last a body of rebel cavalry captured a construction train on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, a few miles from Grand Junction. Part of it was burned, the throttle valve of the engine pulled open, and part of the train sent to Grand Junction without any one on board.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, May 3, 1863.

A delegation of seven chiefs belonging to the Abawacha Utes Indians, living in Colorado Territory, about two hundred and seventy miles south from Denver City, arrived in our city to-day from Washington, where they have been to have a preliminary talk with the President in regard to a treaty for ceding a portion of their lands to the Government. They are a fine looking set of men, and their war chief looks as though he might possess considerable administrative talent. They are in charge of Major Head, Indian Commissioner, accompanied by Messrs. John Clarkson, J. Godfrey and J. Clark, all residents of Colorado. The report that they went to Washington to make a treaty is incorrect. Their visit was only a preliminary step to the formation of a treaty. They return favorably impressed with the power of the Government, and will, if possible, induce their tribe to form a treaty.

FROM THE GULF.

Later from Banks' Operations.

IMPORTANT FROM GALVESTON.

Late Rumors from Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans, 26th April, has arrived. The Captain reports that news was received that Banks had taken Alexandria, near the head of Red River. A Brashear City dispatch of the 24th to the *Era* states that a rebel soldier from the Red River country reports three Union gunboats captured Alexandria several days since—probably by Farragut's fleet. The same soldier reports that our occupation of the country, and Farragut's blockade of the Red River, has seriously interfered with the supplies of the rebels at Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

The *Era* of the 25th, says a reconnoissance of Sabine Pass was made on the 18th by two boats from the gunboats Cayuga and New London. On landing near the light house they were fired on by concealed rebels, and Capt. McDermott of the Cayuga was killed, and a crew of five men captured.

Capt. Reed of the New London escaped, but received a wound over his eye from a rifle ball, and four of his men were wounded. The body of Capt. McDermott was given up by the rebels to his crew, and he was buried at New Orleans on the 25th.

The Adams Express treasury safe has been recovered from the steamer Marion, and received at New Orleans.

The Buella Rose was captured on the 20th by our gunboats. One seaman was killed, and Ensign Weld and a seaman wounded on board the Clifton.

Printing offices were found at Franklin and Opelousas, with Cox's and Seymour's of Conn., and Vallandigham's speeches printed and for sale. The mass of the people are ready to take the oath of allegiance and hundreds are taking it. The country is well supplied, and our army is living on provisions confiscated on its march.

The enemy is scattered, but it was expected would make a final stand at Alexandria. On the 24th Gen. Banks and his army were resting a few miles above Opelousas, and it was generally understood they would march against Alexandria immediately.

Galveston dates of the 17th represent the rebels as heavily fortifying the point running from that city to the fort. A steamer, supposed to be the Harriet Lane, had come down the river at Galveston, and it is believed the rebels were endeavoring to raise the Westfield.

Our fleet off Galveston consists of only four gunboats.

The *Estafette Du Sud*, French paper, and *Southern Pilot* were suppressed at New Orleans on the 23d for publishing treasonable articles.

An expedition under Col. Cowles, of the 128th New York, had been made to Gainesville, Miss., on the Pearl river, and captured several vessels. A considerable quantity of naval stores, cotton, &c was also seized.

The grand ball was given on the evening of the 23d, to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Bee* learns from a passenger by the Columbia, from Havana, that Puebla had been occupied by the French, Gen. Ortega having capitulated.

The same Havana dates at New York say nothing of this.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The steamer Creole has arrived from New Orleans April 28d, and Havana the 27th.

Gen. Banks, on April 21st, occupied Opelousas and Washington, resting for the day at the latter place. The cavalry was being mounted as fast as horses could be got.

The news from Vera Cruz is to the 16th. The battles at Puebla were becoming very bloody. Losses on both sides heavy.

Later from Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The French steam transport Allier, from Vera Cruz April 22d, has arrived here. Her commander reports that dispatches had been received from Gen. Forey that the seige of Puebla was progressing, and the French were then in possession of half the city. The commander also states that the reports of the repulse of the French are entirely without foundation.

Destructive Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Murphy & Allison's [illegible] was destroyed by fire this morning. All the [illegible] building, and [illegible] Loss [illegible] $90,000, of which [illegible] insured.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 30.—The steamship Europa, Capt. Muir, from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th, via Queenstown on the 19th inst., arrived May 1st at New York.

On the 16th instant a deputation of shippers and merchants interested in the Mexican trade, waited on Earl Russell. The importance of the interview was considerably enhanced by an announcement being made during its progress, that while the United States Government have been seizing British vessels bound to Matamoras without any contraband of war being on board of them, Mr. Adams has been giving a special license for a ship to proceed from England to Matamoras, free from any interference by American cruisers, to carry supplies, which are stated to consist of arms and ammunition for the Mexicans in their war with France.

It was shown that the interference of Federal cruisers with the Mexican trade had the effect of enabling the Americans to establish a monopoly.

The immediate object of the deputation was to elicit from the Government some assurance of protection for the steamer Sea Queen, which is detained at Falmouth, waiting the decision of the Government.

A suggestion was made for the Government to send a mail agent in the ship who would represent an official guarantee that she was bound to the port for which she cleared. Earl Russell promised to consider the proposal. He expressed much surprise on hearing of the detention of officers and supercargoes on board the Peterhoff, they not being criminals nor subject to criminal law.

THE PASS TO MATAMORAS GIVEN BY MINISTER ADAMS.

A policy of insurance was attempted to be effected at Lloyds on the 16th, the vessel being furnished with certificates from Minister Adams, addressed to Admiral Dupont, dated from the United States Legation, London, and stating that Messrs. Howell & Tidman had furnished Mr. Adams with evidence that the vessel was really bound to Matamoras with a cargo for the Mexicans, and he therefore cheerfully gave them certificates at their request.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The *Times'* editorial says, that Mr. Adams has transferred the policy of the Mexican land frontier to English ports of shipment by a system of passes for English goods and merchandise, without which they are not to reach the Mexican coast. The safeguard he has granted evidently has a money value, since it was produced at Lloyds in order to obtain insurance. If it was likely to induce the premium, it gave shippers an unfair advantage over all firms to which Mr. Adams, from caprice or misinformation, might refuse his pass. But the commerce of England will not accept exemption that gives it freedom of action on an American ticket of leave. All the coast of Mexico is neutral territory, and by no right can one of its ports be blockaded. In continuing our commercial intercourse with Mexico, we deny even the liability to any detention or interruption. The traffic is legitimate, and cannot be carried on in the fetters of permits and certificates from the United States Legation. English merchants cannot go as suppliants to foreign Ministers for license to transact business. The whole proceeding is monstrous, whether as a calculation or a blunder.

The *Times'* city article gives further particulars of the affair. It says:

"The gentlemen named in the pass by Mr. Adams, are Mr. Howell, an American contractor, and Gen. Zirman, of the Mexican army; and it was the agents of these who attempted to effect the insurance. Mr. Adams, in a letter, said he granted the certificates on account of the creditable object in view. That object was to ship arms and ammunition for the Mexicans in the war against France. The insurance proposed was £80,000 on the arms, and £30,000 on the ship's freight."

The *Globe* gives the report that Mr. Adams felt so chagrined at the publication of his letter to the Federal Admiral, that he visited the city to censure the indiscretion of the parties who gave it publicity.

The *Daily News* says there can be no doubt that the irritation between England and the United States is gradually increasing. There are, unquestionably, faults on both sides. But except in the case of the Alabama, it is impossible to point to any one act which offers just grounds of complaint. Earl Russell is no doubt determined to do all he can to prevent another Alabama affair. But unless his efforts are supported by public opinion, they will be unavailing; and certainly, unless the temper of the country alters, it is difficult to see how it can be avoided.

Rumor points to Lord De Grey as the successor of Sir G. C. Lewis, as Secretary of War.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, Mr. Gladstone made the annual financial statement, as follows: Estimates of revenue for the coming year, £71,478,000; estimated expenditures, £67,794,000, showing a surplus of three and three-quarters millions of pounds.

In view of this surplus, Mr. Gladstone proposes to reduce the duty on tea one shilling a pound, and so to readjust the income tax, that only incomes of over £300 per annum are to be taxed in the full amount, and all below being dealt with on a regular scale. These two reductions, it is estimated, will almost amount to a surplus revenue. The duty on chicory is brought up to the level of that of coffee. Sundry small changes in license fees, etc., complete the recommendations.

Mr. Gladstone made an elaborate speech, in the course of which he stated his belief that the increase of trade with France had more than balanced the loss of trade occasioned by the American war.

The English papers generally regard Mr. Gladstone's financial statement with great satisfaction, and it is believed that his measures will pass without opposition.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the arrangements with the Galway Steamship Company were not yet so far completed as to enable the Government to make a positive proposal or to know absolutely what would be its duty to do.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

GREECE.

It is stated that Bavaria has entered a special protest against the occupation of the Greek throne by any King not belonging to the Bavarian dynasty.

The National Assembly of Greece has formed a new Ministry, and voted thanks to England for the proposed cession of the Ionian Islands.

A Copenhagen journal says that the difficulties which opposed the acceptance of the throne of Greece by Prince William, of Denmark, have been removed.

The London *Times* is very bitter on the letter of the American Minister, Mr. Adams, to Admiral Dupont, exempting a certain ship for Mexico from seizure, and calls it an arrogant assumption. It says there has been nothing equal to it since Papish bulls were issued from Rome overriding the laws of England. It adds: "The exercise of the slightest authority by foreign Ministers in England *is not to be permitted for one moment* after the assumption of power either condemning or absolving, is made known."

THE GREENBACK FORGERIES.

An investigation had taken place at Sheffield, regarding the forgery of American Treasury notes in that town by two persons named Hides and Light, engravers and lithographers. It was shown that large amounts had been issued in fives, tens and twenty dollar notes, principally tens. The case was remanded to the 8th of May.

New Advertisements.

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The present owner of the "The Evergreen Lot," on West Lake street, being a non-resident, desires to sell it for cash, and places it in market for a few days at a price far below its value. It has a frontage of 180 feet on Lake, and the same on Walnut street. No better block in location for residences into lots. Also, three choice lots on Madison, near Rucker, for sale cheap. THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Attorney. my4-d315-1t

LOST.—On Saturday evening, a small black leather Trunk [illegible] my4-d[illegible]

DRUNKENNESS CURED.—The inebriate may now be delivered [illegible] C. UPHAM, [illegible] street, Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of John G. Law & Co., is this day dissolved. [illegible] JOHN G. LAW, SAMUEL FAVORITE. Chicago, May 1st, 1863. [illegible] Office—37 Wells street, (over [illegible]) Chicago, May 1, 1863. my4-d[illegible]

$5 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen, in the town of Palos, Cook County, on the [illegible] of April [illegible] A. ROBERTS. my4-d[illegible]

BACON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE FOR VAULT, with Covert's Patent Bank Lock, without any key or key hole. This is THE PREMIUM LOCK OF AMERICA. No. 1 has 487,080 changes. For sale by F. W. PRATT.

$1800 TO LOAN FOR TWO YEARS, at [illegible] per cent. [illegible] J. L. LEE, 66 CLARK STREET.

MARRIAGE CARDS.—The [illegible]

New Advertisements.

FIRE AND TORNADO Insurance Company, (Special Act of the Legislature of Illinois.) FREEPORT, ILLINOIS. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, Lightning, Wind-Storms and Tornadoes. CAPITAL - - - - - - $200,000. OFFICERS: Hon. THOS. J. TURNER, President. E. W. C. TANNER, Secretary. M. D. NELLS, General Agent.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS And Wholesale Dealers —IN— BOOTS & SHOES, 32 Lake Street, Cor. Wabash avenue. [my1-d488-3t NEW MAT net]

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake Street, 48 CHICAGO, Jobbers of WALL PAPERS! BORDERS, AND WINDOW SHADES. [ap15-c321-10t w-PAX net]

RICH FURNITURE, Rosewood, Parlor & Chamber Sets, VELVET CARPETS, Richly Carved Black Walnut Sideboard, in Oil, Piano Forte, Crockery Ware, &c., AT AUCTION. THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, May 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at Dwelling House 417 Wabash Avenue. my4-d471-1t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

AUCTION SALES.—By Horne & Gibbons, 122 and 124 Dearborn street. MONDAY, May 4th—Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Water Filter, &c., &c., belonging to a family declining housekeeping. TUESDAY, May 5th—Groceries, Scales, Sewing Machines. WEDNESDAY, May 6th—Dry Goods, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Collars, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckties, Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Inserting, Edging, Bobbinets, Braids, Bracelets, Breastpins, Rings, Combs, Purses, Wafers, &c., &c. Balance of a wholesale stock of notions. To be sold without reserve for cash. HORNE & GIBBONS, Auctioneers. my4-d464-3t

CHICAGO TO LIVERPOOL. THE LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO., Have a steamer leaving New York Every Saturday for Liverpool and Cork. For rates of passage apply at the office. F. A. EMORY, Agent, Corner of Clark and Randolph sts. my2-d383-6tnet

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. ap9-c278-3t 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

FURS, MOTH.—Ladies can be relieved of all trouble and danger of MOTHS by leaving their FURS with us, for safe keeping during the summer months. Receipts given describing each article, and charges low. J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers, 118 Lake street. ap25-c47 5w-NewtheM-net

SECOND-HAND SAFES. One Wilder's, cost $50—for sale at $35. One Herring's, cost $120—for sale at $115. One Lillie's Cast Iron, cost $125—for sale at $80. One Lillie's (Bank Safe) cost $150—for sale at $85. All taken in part payment for our new and elegant Safes of Diebold, Bahmann & Co. For sale by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street. my3-d440-6tnet

SEED POTATOES—On sale 50 bbls. PRINCE ALBERTS, 100 bbls. MERCERS, (White Neshannock.) 50 bbls. PEACHBLOWS. And other popular kinds direct from Rochester, N. Y. These choice Seedlings are in good barrels, and in perfect order. Price, per barrel, (in store) $2.50. SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, 37 South Water street. my3-d[illegible]

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati. Unrivalled by any others in the world for neatness and elegance of finish, strength and durability of material, and perfect security against Fire and Burglars. It is, therefore, with the fullest confidence in our goods, that we invite those who are in want of Safes to look at our assortment, which will be sold for the lowest prices that good Safes can be sold for. my4-d463-3t F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

GUNNY BAGS. 100 Bales Single Gunnies, Just arriving, will be sold from depot at low rates. UNDERWOOD & CO., my1-d[illegible] 127 South Water street.

GEO. G. POPE, late POPE & SLOCUM, 122 - - Clark Street, - - 122 Wholesale and Retail dealer in best brands CARBON OIL AND BENZOLE, LAMPS, &c. Sole Agent for [illegible] Coal Oil Axle Grease. [illegible] 122 CLARK STREET.

TREES.—The finest Ornamental Shade Trees ever offered—Silver leaf Maple, Silver leaf Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, [illegible] Trees, [illegible] and American Arbor Vitae—all nursery-grown Trees, from 7 to 17 feet in height [illegible] T. F. BALDWIN.

500 DOZEN HOES, and full assortment of Agricultural Implements for sale by WM. BLAIR & CO., Wholesale Hardware House, 176 Lake street.

500 DOZEN SHOVELS AND SPADES, and complete stock of Forks, Rakes, &c., for sale at the Wholesale Hardware House, 176 Lake street. WM. BLAIR & CO.

250 DOZEN SCYTHES, Blood's, Wadsworth's, and other first class brands. Scythe Snaths, Scythe Stones, &c., for sale at the Wholesale Hardware House, 176 Lake street. WM. BLAIR & CO.

200 DOZEN SHEEP SHEARS, extra quality, Wool Twine, Sheep Bells, &c., for sale by WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street.

7500 BOXES TIN PLATE, and all kinds of Tinners Stock for sale at the Metal Warehouse, 176 Lake street. WM. BLAIR & CO.

6000 KEGS WHEELING NAILS for sale at Factory Prices, adding freight, at the Hardware and Metal Warehouse, 176 Lake street. WM. BLAIR & CO.

2000 BDLS. SHEET IRON, Common, Charcoal, Juniata, and Galvanized Iron, for sale at the Hardware and Metal Warehouse, 176 Lake street. WM. BLAIR & CO.

BUILDERS HARDWARE, the most complete assortment ever brought to this market, for sale [illegible] WM. BLAIR & CO.

CARRIAGE BOLTS AND [illegible]

200 GROSS PRESSED TIN [illegible]

New Advertisements.

PAPER HANGINGS At New York Prices. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake Street, Chicago. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, Gold and Velvet Decorations, Hand Prints, Machine Satins, White and Dark Blanks, Borders, Fire Screens, etc., etc. WINDOW PAPERS Gold and Common Muslins, and Oil Shades, Hollands, Cords and Tassels, Putnam and Pendulum CURTAIN FIXTURES.

BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 70 Lake Street, 70 Portable Spring Mattress, Curled Hair, Short Hair, Husk, Excelsior and Sea Grass Mattresses. Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Comforts, White & Colored Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Slips. ALSO, Curtain Cornices, Curtain Bands Hoops and Loops. A large assortment of WHITE LACE CURTAINS. STEAM CURED FEATHERS. The only place in the city. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake St., Chicago. TO Cabinet Makers & Upholsterers. Curled Hair, Bunks, Excelsior, Tow, Twine, Springs, Burlaps, &c., AT WHOLESALE. The Highest Price Paid for LIVE GEESE FEATHERS. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. POST OFFICE BOX 2093.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be procured in New York. [illegible] transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., my2-[illegible] 52 Lake street, Chicago.

HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD SCALES. The above Scale has been adopted by the U. S. GOVERNMENT, IN THE New York Custom House AND OTHER POINTS. We offer for sale all kinds, embracing HAY, CATTLE, PLATFORM and RAILROAD SCALES. A complete and compact ARMY SCALE, IN GENERAL USE IN THE ARMY. Our success in the introduction of the above Scales in the Northwest having more than equalled our anticipations, we shall continue the sale as heretofore. Any report to the contrary (circulated by rivals) is entirely unfounded. Our Hay, Cattle and Railroad Scales Require No Pit. A very great advantage in a flat country. Prices as low as any Scale that has merit. All Scales sold at a low list price. Attempts having been made in many cases to undersell to our customers, we are determined to meet with rather competition in every instance. Apply to Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Agents for Howe's Scales, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, 120 & 122 Randolph street. [illegible]

FROM AUCTION.—We bought at the Great Panic Auction Sales in New York within the past few days, and are now receiving, and have in stock, over 500 AUCTION LOTS OF French, English and German, Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Many of them bought, and will be sold at 25 per cent. below the importing cost. The goods are all of this season's importation, comprising many of the latest novelties. [illegible] PARIS DRESS GOODS. We have now in stock over 200 PACKAGES OF THE BEST BRANDS OF DOMESTIC GOODS Of every description, bought at panic prices, and which we are selling 20 and 30 per cent. below prices of a few days ago. Now is the time to buy, as prices are again advancing rapidly in New York. W. M. ROSS & CO., Chicago, April 18, 1863. 167 and 169 Lake Street. [illegible]

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO., JOBBERS IN CLOTHING, AND Gents' Furnishing Goods, 34 & 36 LAKE STREET, Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers and Jobbers at 96 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. [illegible]

REMOVAL.—We have removed [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1863.

A LITTLE CYPHERING.

It is said that figures will not lie. Here are a few that will provide food for reflection.

At the great Presidential struggle in 1860, the vote of Chicago was as follows:

Lincoln, Rep.	10,69[illegible]
Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge	[illegible]
Total	15,98[illegible]

This was before any of the thousands of Chicago voters went to the army. The vote was considered then as a most extraordinary one.

Since that time certainly not less than 3,000 legal voters have gone to the war and not returned, which would leave on the basis of the Presidential election just about 16,000 legal voters remaining in the city—provided there was no increase of voters by emigration. But Comptroller Hayes took a census of the city last fall, and found within the present corporate limits 119,332 souls. He estimated the population that belonged to Chicago—counting soldiers in the field, absent on business, on the lakes, and Democrats who ran off to Canada to escape the draft—at 17,703 more than was actually found in the city. This estimate was a gross exaggeration; but that makes no difference as to the legal voters in the city on election day. The actual increase of resident population, after making the deductions for those absent in the army, &c., is just about 14,000 over that in the city, November, 1860, and this number can not, by any possibility, have added to exceed 2,600 voters. With this basis before us, let us now foot up the account and see how it stands:

Total vote, Nov., '60	15,98[illegible]
New vote since then	2,6[illegible]
Total	21,5[illegible]
Deduct Volunteers	3,000
Present legal vote	18,5[illegible]
The number cast	20,[illegible]
Fraudulent votes cast	1,76[illegible]

Some may contend that not so many as 3,000 voters volunteered and are absent. We are confident that an investigation under the conscription act will show a larger number than that; but in order to balance any possible error, we estimated the new vote at least 500 higher than the truth would show. A further investigation reveals which ticket received those 1,762 fraudulent votes.

Lincoln's vote was	10,[illegible]
While Bryan's was only	10,0[illegible]
Showing a falling off of	[illegible]
Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge rec'd	[illegible]
Sherman rec'd	[illegible]
Showing an increase of	1,[illegible]

Who is fool enough to allege that the Copperhead faction is relatively stronger in Chicago than the Democratic party, led by Douglas? It is well know that hundreds who voted for Douglas in '60, supported Bryan and the Union ticket, while of those who voted the Republican ticket in '60, not an omnibus load voted the Copperhead ticket at the late election. The falling off in Bryan's vote, as compared with Lincoln's was caused solely by Republicans who are absent in the army, fighting to save their country. Had they been at home for one day, Chicago would be spared the disgrace and humiliation of a Copperhead triumph.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

The manner in which the United States, since the breaking out of the rebellion, have been treated by the British and Continental journals, makes us distrustful of the accuracy of these organs of fact and opinion, in whatever concerns other nations and events, about which we are not so well informed. We see now plainly enough, that England is what Napoleon said she was, a nation of shop-keepers; and that the national morality, where it touches other governments, is invariably measured by the yard-stick or weighed by the pound; and that commercial or class interests, not the principles which make men honest and trustworthy in private life, and compel nations to be just, are those which give emphasis to the speeches of her statesmen and dictate the dispatches of her diplomatists. In a word, she is as mercenary as a harlot, and as faithless as an Indian; and her Press, her Parliament, her Church, her Aristocracy, and her Crown, are, when they give any sound, only speaking-trumpets through which the shop-keeper's prejudice, ignorance, cupidity, malignity and morality make themselves heard by mankind. Her Press especially is debauched. Devoted to, and wholly dependent upon the favor of, the classes who indifferently make idols for idolaters, or muskets for our rebels, who would finish up wheels for Juggernaut with the alacrity that they mount artillery for the Confederates, and who send out ships with missionaries and bibles in the cabin, rum and gunpowder in the hold, and the deadly venereal scourge between-decks, to convert, conquer and curse whatever people English philanthropy has doomed—this Press never fails to invoke the gods of vengeance when, in the interests of mankind, a port where English ships have been accustomed to go, is obstructed; or when, for the liberation of four millions of human chattels, the supply of raw cotton, over which her "operatives" starve and her nabobs grow rich, is cut short by the necessities of war. Such justifications as it covets it invents; such facts as are necessary, it manufactures with the facility that Birmingham turns out buttons, or Staffordshire pottery; argument it needs none; illustrations from the lies that it has told through centuries, are never wanting; and thus, dealing with other nations, it gets on. Shameless Mr. Laird, who boasts, in his place in Parliament, cheered on by the applause of the majority, that he does not hesitate to defy the law of the realm, and abet piracy upon the commerce of a great people with whom England is at peace, when it will pay; and who justifies the enormity of his crime by the thief's plea, that others had done wrong as well as he—Mr. Laird should be one of the editors, as he perhaps is one of the proprietors of the London *Times!*

To a press so conducted and so controlled by influences that we have pointed out, are we of this country mainly indebted for what we know of the cause, purposes, and prospects of the Polish Revolution. Who, with the remembrance in his mind, of what has been, and with a knowledge of what is yet, said of the American Rebellion, by the English journals, will dare believe, not that the editorial accounts, opinions, comments and judgments, and the columns of correspondence by mail and by telegraph in these journals, are wholly or mainly false, but that the pretended official documents, declaring the objects or success of the combatants, are not downright forgeries? Who, reading in the sheet that contains astounding evidences of the editorial ignorance or infamy thereof, that misrepresents and maligns the North and its cause, for the interests of American Slavery and for the satisfaction of English greed, will dare believe what is asserted of the enormities of Russian rule in Poland, or of the patriotism and heroism of the rebellious people? Who, knowing the meanness and jealousy that have made England first distrust and then hate the progress toward constitutional freedom that the Emperor of Russia has promoted and is now directing, will accept as true the slanders of that enlightened Prince? Has not Mr. Lincoln, than whom God never made a kindlier or juster man, also been through that mill? Should we not read when these journals hint as we do the announcements of a slop-shop "selling off very low!" Should not their comments on Russian affairs relating to that outbreak, pass as the words of a shopman recommending [illegible] or [illegible] with the [illegible]

[illegible]

bellion in our South, against the progressive freedom and broad and comprehensive Democracy of the Union, is an event over which Gods, men and English-cotton-lords ought to rejoice? Collating and comparing the facts that reach us, making due allowance for distortion and omission, we see nothing in the strife but a rebellion of the Polish nobles against the Imperial authority, by which they have been made tolerable to mankind; and a revolt of the Catholic Church and Priesthood against the domination of the Greek Hierarchy. We see the people rushing to the fray with the alacrity that would characterize a dash of the Irish, at the command of their ghostly counsellors, with the same blind confidence that impelled the "poor white trash" of the Slave States to rush headlong to the defense of their masters of the branding-iron and the lash, in a quarrel with which no Southern non-slaveholder has the remotest concern. That is all that is yet made clear, and we suspect that nothing else will be developed. If our surmises are true, it is no crime against Liberty to say that Russia should win. A more bigoted, intolerant and tyrannical rule does not exist on earth than that which the [illegible] lish nobility would set up; and if the [illegible] lowers and devotees of the Poor Old [illegible] have any advantage over the believers in the divinity of the Greek Church, they are wiser than we, who can see where that advantage is. A nobility poor, proud and nasty, a priesthood that is boastful of its ignorance and proud of its intolerance, are not the corner stones upon which happy States are founded. But such are foundations upon which the revolution is building. That England, false to her Protestantism as she has been to her professions of love for Freedom, should abet the movement, is expected. Cannot she make money thereby?

AN ILLINOIS BLACK REGIMENT.

We know of no good reason why the colored men of this State, many of whom desire to prove on the field, rather than in the newspaper, that the "negro will fight," may not be allowed to organize a regiment, or even a brigade, in Chicago. The Union men hereaway will not be shocked by witnessing an African drill; nor will they be converted into secesh by seeing "a dark complected" regiment leave for the war. Copperhead sensibilities are always in a condition to be jarred by anything which promises to make a bullet hole or bayonet wound in a rebel; but as the war has ceased to be conducted upon the McClellan-Buell-Fitz Porter plan; the "feelings" of the sympathizers can be safely disregarded. We appeal to the Secretary of War to grant the authority that is asked at his hands.

GEN. BANKS' SUCCESSES.

Gen. Banks' recent movements and substantial successes in Louisiana, have reawakened and strengthened the confidence of his friends. They say that he has been restrained by instructions that he could not disregard; and that not until very lately has he been allowed the exercise of the genius for command which has just achieved such gratifying results. We do not vouch for the truth of what the General's defenders allege in excuse for his long inaction; but we can heartily join them in rejoicing over the victories that he has gained.

Seizure of a Traitor's Property.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, says: The United States Marshal of Washington has seized the property and real estate of Dr. Cornelius Boyle, amounting, it is supposed, to between $30,000 and $50,000; and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on information filed by the District attorney, has issued an order for persons interested to show cause why the property shall not be condemned and sold under the Confiscation act. This is the first case under that law in the District. Dr. Boyle was the commander of the National volunteers organized here at the commencement of the rebellion, to assist in seizing the public buildings for the benefit of the rebels; and soon after the inauguration of Lincoln, left for the South, where he has been cruelly exercising the office of Provost Marshal. He has a load of sin and guilt on his shoulders that few men would like to carry. It will be recollected that the Doctor is the man whom Bully Brooks—not him of the New York *Express*—after he had made his murderous assault upon Charles Sumner, sent to that gentleman to examine, and report upon his condition. Boyle did his work like a true sneak, and reported that Mr. Sumner had received little or no injury. His certificate to this effect was published in the pro-slavery papers with great gusto. A few months after, Brooks himself being unwell, sent for the same Boyle, and "the man died on his hands;" in other words, Boyle being an arrant quack and humbug, mistook the ailing of Brooks, and killed him by mal-practice. We believe he served Brooks' uncle, Senator A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, in the same way. At any rate, Boyle doctored him to death. We think he will stretch hemp one of these days.

Death of an English Unionist.

We have already announced the death of Sir George Cornwall Lewis. Born in Wales fifty-nine years ago, he was educated at Eton in 1828. In 1831 he was called to the bar in Middle Temple. Having been elected M. P. for Herefordshire, he was made Secretary of the Board of Control (Indian Affairs) in November, 1847. He was Under Secretary of the Home Department 1848-49, and Financial Secretary of the Treasury from July, 1850, to February, 1852. He edited the *Edinburgh Review*, in a heavy manner, from 1853 to May, 1855, when he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, which office he held until March, 1858. He was appointed Home Secretary in 1859, and War Secretary in 1861—salary $25,000—which office he held at his death. He wrote several literary and historical works, showing much learning and research, but generally dull and verbose. He was a poor speaker, but merits this passing notice as the British minister who, last autumn, made a speech in reply to Mr. Gladstone's Newcastle oration, and against the Southern Confederacy.

Col. Larrabee.

We have a letter from Capt. Kennedy, Company G, 24th Wisconsin Infantry, contradicting a dispatch which appeared in our paper a short time since, from Madison, Wisconsin, to the effect that Colonel Larrabee refused to allow his soldiers to vote at the late judicial election. "The statement," says the Captain, "is absolutely false. I am an officer of the 24th Wisconsin, and have been since its organization. I have seen every commissioned officer in this regiment upon this subject, and am authorized by all, without exception, to state that Colonel Larrabee has not said one word to them, or to any one in their commands, to their knowledge, upon the subject of the election. No order has been issued by Col. L. touching the subject."

A Greek Precedent.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* at Athens writes that the Greek Assembly or Congress on the 1st inst. voted themselves $50 per month out of the impoverished treasury of Greece, contrary to the Constitution, which requires them to serve without pay. This so incensed the Athenians, that they assembled at evening around the capitol, broke all its windows by stoning, and compelled the frightened representatives to back square out of their swindle.

If the fashion thus set should extend to this country, it would be vastly for the benefit of the [illegible]!

Rebel Faith in the Union.—The Georgia Legislature has passed a bill making it penal to buy, sell, circulate or receive any note, bill or draft of the United States. It has long been known that the secessionists have much stronger confidence in the solvency and integrity of the United States Government than of their boasted Confederacy. This has been evidenced by their distrust of Confederate notes, and their anxiety to get hold of United States "greenbacks." There has been [illegible] time since the war began when United States legal-tender notes were not current in Richmond, or anywhere in the South, at a premium over the Confederate currency.

The Disaster to the Anglo-Saxon.—The number of passengers and crew on board the steamer Anglo-Saxon, wrecked off Cape Race on Monday last, was 445. So far as intelligence has reached us the number of persons saved was 187, leaving 237 to be accounted for. [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Appointments for Indiana—From the Army of the Potomac.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1863.

The appointments for Indiana, under the Conscription Law are nearly completed. Col. Conrad Baker of Evansville, is appointed Assistant Provost Marshal General for the State.

IN SEVENTH OR TERRE HAUTE DISTRICT.

R. W. Thompson, Provost Marshal; Dr. A. G. Preston, Surgeon; G. K. Steele, Commissioner.

IN INDIANAPOLIS DISTRICT.

Capt. David Braden, Provost Marshal; Dr. J. B. Harney, Surgeon; W. J. Wallace, Commissioner.

IN 9TH OR SOUTH BEND DISTRICT.

W. W. Wallace, Provost Marshal; Dr. Daniel Dayton, Surgeon; James B. Belford, Commissioner.

[In the Richmond District (in which there has been considerable struggle,) Kinley, the candidate recommended by Congressman Julian for Provost Marshal, has been appointed.]

It will be noticed that the appointments above in Voorhees' district, are peculiarly strong and popular men. There have been many threats of resistance to the draft there, but the Copperheads will not be likely to attempt trifling with these officers.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The movements of Gen. Hooker's army commenced some days since. The severe rain storms which have occurred since, have left the roads in a very muddy condition, and have seriously retarded military operations. In consequence all the baggage trains have been left behind, and the men have marched with but a blanket each and eight day's rations. Gen. Hooker, however, on yesterday afternoon, overcoming all obstacles, made a bloodless passage of the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, twenty-five miles above Fredericksburg, without the firing of a gun, or the wetting of a musket. Rebel pickets and outposts watched the movement and gradually fell back without resistance, as our advance moved forward. The whole army is not across yet, but a sufficient force is over to take care of itself and aid in the general movement. Later.—As we close this, news comes that fighting has begun. No particulars.

The Union in Tennessee.

The Union men of Nashville, Tenn., have a club numbering 573 members—all citizens of and voters in that metropolis, and constituting, we presume, a full half of the legal voters now residing in that city. (In this estimate, we do not, of course, include the traitors in arms against their country, and therefore absent from their homes.) These Unionists, so organized in a regular working association, on the 21st ult., unanimously adopted and issued a formal "Declaration of Principles," which we copy verbatim, as follows:

We, a portion of the loyal citizens of Tennessee, having associated ourselves under the name of the "Nashville Union Club," wishing to prevent any misapprehension relative to our objects, deem it our duty to declare to the people of the United States, the leading principle and sentiments we entertain.

We declare ourselves to be true and loyal citizens of the United States, and claim to be entitled to all the immunities arising therefrom, and under all the obligations appertaining to such citizenship. We support the Constitution of the United States, and cling to it as the palladium of our liberties. We are "Union men," and, being convinced that our peace, prosperity, and happiness depend upon the preservation of the Federal Union, we are in favor of maintaining it, at all hazards and to the last extremity, with or without Slavery. We uphold the Government of the United States, and declare ourselves to be the friends of its friends, and foes to its foes. We desire to be treated as friends by the unconditionally loyal in all the States of the Federal Union.

We recommend the organization of Union Clubs or Leagues, in Tennessee, for the purpose of securing the benefit of mutual counsel and advice, and the restoration of law and order; of promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity; of assisting the civil and military authorities, by furnishing reliable information, such as may be needful to guard them against imposition from rebel sympathizers; and of aiding the Government of the United States in every way to the fullest extent of our ability, in suppressing this unjustifiable, unnecessary, and monstrous rebellion.

We are for a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebels throw down their arms without conditions, and for depriving the rebel master of his slave, and every other species of property, as one of the measures of punishment for his treason. We heartily approve of, and hereby pledge ourselves to, the support of the President of the United States, in all measures deemed needful for the suppression of the rebellion.

We are for depriving disloyal citizens and seditious office-seekers of the Northern States of all temptation to bid for Southern votes, by establishing the policy, once for all, that no one now in arms against the Government or in any way in the interest of the rebellion, and especially no disloyal slaveholder, shall ever share in ruling the destinies of this nation at the ballot-box, until at least as much time has elapsed as is required of unbiased and unprejudiced foreigners before exercising the same franchise, or until it shall have become evident that in their family and social circles feelings of patriotism have supplanted those of treason. And, inasmuch as so many of the once honored citizens of Tennessee have proved themselves recreant and unable to appreciate a good Government, we cordially invite the lovers of Freedom in every land to settle in our midst and unite with us in perpetuating the blessings of republican institutions. And we do now declare it to be the duty of all Union men throughout the State to exert their influence so to shape our institutions as to [illegible] possible [illegible] immigration.

We do most solemnly affirm, as the result of our life-long acquaintance and of our intimate familiarity with all its workings, that the institution of slavery tends to dishonor labor and smother enterprise; is incompatible with an intelligent public policy, sound morality, the safety and permanency of the Republic, the development of the resources of the State; that it roots out the industrious, and has the effect of lessening the free population of the country.

We therefore hold it to be the true interest of the people of this Commonwealth to abolish the institution of slavery at the earliest practicable period with which the emancipation of slaves can be effected with safety to the slaves and justice to loyal masters.

Reported by H. B. MYERS, WM. SHANE, D. D. DICKEY, Committee.

A true copy from the minutes.
A. B. SHANKLAND, Secretary.

We respectfully commend this Declaration to those in the North who denounce the Emancipation policy as destructive to all hope of a restoration of the Union. On the contrary, we insist that this policy is the basis of all well-grounded hope of such restoration. The slave-holding caste (in which designation we include their multifarious parasites as well as the actual owners of slaves) can never *as such* be reconciled to the Union. They have broken down the bridge behind them, and can never return from treason to loyalty. And every Southerner knows that, should the Union be restored with slavery intact, the Rebel spirit would remain as malignant as ever, would speedily regain dominion every slave holding community, and would find or make an opportunity to wreck its vengeance on all who had contributed to its discomfiture—that is, on all sincere Unionists. Hence, thousands who realize that their own interest as poor men and workers for a livelihood draw them to the side of the Union dare not proclaim themselves loyal until they feel assured that Slavery is to perish. Convince them of that, and they see a brightening prospect before them, and do not hesitate to declare for their country and her flag. Thus in Louisiana, in Missouri, in Maryland, and everywhere but in Kentucky, the hearty Unionists are Emancipationists, and there are no Unionists beside. O that the President had not exempted Tennessee from the scope of his Proclamation of Freedom!

The China and Australian Mails.

By the arrival of the Calcutta we have papers from Hong Kong to the 1st March, and Melbourne to the 24th of February.

CHINA.

The principal intelligence refers to a defeat sustained by a combined force of Ward's and Imperial troops before the city of Tai-Tsan. The expedition consisted of 2,500 men, with 22 pieces of cannon and abundance of ammunition. The force of artillery-men amounted to 700. The number of killed, wounded and missing was 500 men, but stragglers were expected to come in. Capts. Maunder, McCarthy, McLeod and Bosworth were killed, and twelve other officers, besides four marines, wounded.

The rebels fought admirably, and were all well armed with European muskets.

JAPAN.

The principal item of intelligence is the destruction of the newly completed British residency at Jeddo. Fire and gunpowder were the means employed, and the incendiaries, beyond a doubt, were the government of the Tycoon.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND.

The production of gold in Melbourne exhibits a slight falling off as compared with last year. The rush of passengers from Melbourne for the new gold fields at Otago, New-Zeland, was very great. In six weeks the population of Otago increased 7,040.

The Melbourne correspondent of the London *Times* says, the weekly production in the province of Otago ranges from 12,000 to 15,000 ozs., and new fields are opening out in all directions. Some enterprising prospectors have penetrated to the west coast.

They have discovered a practical gap in the mountain chain, by which they reached the sea, and they found traces of gold at every stage of their journey. There have also been new discoveries of gold in the province of Nelson.

Deceased Soldiers.

List of deceased soldiers who have died in Hospitals at St. Louis, Mo., from April 27th to 30th, 1863. Furnished by Thos. W. J. Long, of Iowa, State Sanitary agent, St. Louis, Mo.:

April 27.—John W. Davis, Co. H, 69th Ind., [illegible]; August Aschern, K 30 Wis., chronic diarrhoea.

April 28.—John Alexander, D 30 Iowa, chronic diarrhoea; Franklin Stout, H 33 Mo., chronic diarrhoea; John Walker, [illegible] 31 Mo., chronic diarrhoea; [illegible]

[illegible]

April 29.—Wm. M. Barnes, F 4 Iowa cav., rheumatism; John Richardson, [illegible] Ill., chronic diarrhoea; Alex. W. Seaton, C 32 Mo., chronic diarrhoea.

April 30.—O. C. Perkins, D 33 Ill., chronic diarrhoea; [illegible] White, B 33 Mo., chronic diarrhoea; [illegible] Williams, [illegible] Ill., bronchitis; J. R. Ferl, [illegible] Mo., consumption; Wm. Burkett, [illegible] Ill. cav., chronic diarrhoea.

The Health of Garibaldi.

The following letter from Dr. Albanese, dated Caprera, March 21, is published in the Paris journals:

I am happy I can send you the best news of the General. For the last fortnight a decided improvement has taken place in his health. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE HERALD ON THE COPPERHEADS.

The New York Copperhead Legislative Address Denounced by the Democratic New York Herald.

[From the New York Herald, May 1st.]

The address of the Democratic members of our late Legislature to their constituents, is a remarkable document. We pronounce it an insolent appeal for public favor upon false pretences. We denounce it as the most impudent and arrogant production of unscrupulous old party hacks and spoilsmen that has ever emanated from that fruitful source of corruption, their headquarters at Albany. We consider it our duty to meet this brazen-faced imposture upon the threshold, and to hold it up, by the light of truth, to the public contempt and condemnation.

We first arraign this Democratic address as a base perversion of that prevailing loyal public sentiment of the State through which these Democratic signers were elected to the Legislature. They would have us believe, from the whole tenor of this address, that the paramount issue of the day is not between the General Government and the rebellion, but between the Democrats and the Republicans of New York; that the great struggle in which we are involved is not for the life of the nation, but for the spoils; and that the restoration of the spoils to the Democratic party is more important than the prosecution of the war. But what are the plain facts of history regarding the Democratic party? Utterly corrupted and demoralized by the spoils, it was broken up, dissolved and scattered to the four winds of heaven at the Charleston and Baltimore Convention of 1860. The previously controlling elements of the party, uniting in a grand conspiracy, lighted the fires of this Southern rebellion, while the Union elements of the old concern in the loyal States, uniting with the party of President Lincoln's administration, left hardly the shadow of an opposition party in the North.

Nor did the Northern elections of last October and November signify a resuscitation of the old democratic party, of any such contemptible reaction of public opinion. They had a much deeper and broader signification. Under the arguments of the independent, conservative public press, those elections were so many warnings from the people to the administration, against the continuation of those follies, blunders, imbecilities, corruptions and disasters which down to last autumn had marked the progress of the war. Seizing upon these general movements of public opinion, the spoilsmen, ragmen, bagmen and sordid hucksters of the defunct democratic party rushed in, and making their paltry bargains here and there for offices and plunder, assumed to speak the verdict of the people. Thus these miserable democratic imposters, inflated with the delusive idea that the day had come to play a bolder game, proceeded in the Indiana and Illinois Legislatures, and to some extent in New Jersey and elsewhere, to their movements for peace with Jeff. Davis and his rebellious confederates, even to the extent of bloody riots and civil war in the loyal States.

There was something of this violent revolutionary spirit betrayed by the strikers of Tammany and Mozart Hall in the late contest for the Speaker at Albany, and we know not what would have followed but for the restraining influence of wiser men in the legislative councils of the party. At all events, the foolish excesses of the noisy Democrats of the Copperhead faction, East and West, during the last Winter, resulted in another popular reaction in the late New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Western elections. In the single case of Seymour, of Connecticut, it is thus made manifest that his Copperhead peace platform is as odious to the people as the stupid war programme of the Abolition faction. And yet the foremost and most grievous offense complained of in this Albany Democratic legislative address is that "one of the members from Kings County, elected as a Democrat, was induced to abandon his party, and accept the Speakership of the House at the hands of his opponents, under circumstances involving a gross betrayal of party faith." We may boldly say, however, that if this Democratic address embodies the "party faith," Mr. Callicot did well to betray it and abandon it, and ought to be honored for it by his constituents.

With a specification or two indicating the revolutionary spirit of this address, we shall drop the disagreeable subject. These Democratic patriots declare that the "subordination of the rights and interests of the State to the schemes of the consolidationists at Washington was evinced (in the Legislature) not less painfully in the reluctance to provide for the military defence of the State, and the refusal to perfect the organization of the militia, while the Federal Government, at the same time, proposes to substitute a forced conscription for the old reliance of the Republic—a citizen militia and a volunteer army." And again: It is made a matter of protest that the Federal Government proposes "to absorb the functions of the States, "and to organize an army by forced conscription, placing money above life, and allowing those owing allegiance to the Government to escape service upon the payment of a pecuniary consideration." But have not our volunteer elements been so largely drawn upon that they can no longer supply the needed reinforcements to our army? How, then, are we to meet the sweeping conscription of the rebellion without a conscription? And what are State rights worth if we permit the General Government to be destroyed?

The pleadings of this address, upon these points, are the identical arguments of Davis and his confederates against the "unconstitutional war measures of the Lincoln despotism." We prefer to be guided by the popular voice of the loyal States, as indicated in their [illegible] measures of the last session of Congress.

But the signers of this address are afraid that the powers that be "will undertake the accomplishment of a peace upon the basis of a permanent separation of the States." Nobody supposes that these Union Peace Democrats, whose first object is to overthrow the existing administration, would accomplish anything better. Finally, however, the signers of this model address promise their support to the administration; but it is so carefully qualified that we can hardly rely upon it any more than upon the oath of allegiance by a Democratic citizen of Mississippi with a Union gunboat at anchor near his pile of cotton bales. In a word, the insidious teachings of this Democratic address are calculated to stir up dissentions and divisions among the people of the loyal States, acts of resistance to the conscription and to other measures of Congress intended to strengthen our army and navy, and to bring the war to a successful issue. It is an address which has *so much to say against the Administration, and so little, and in such a low tone, against the rebellion*, as to lead to the impression among weak minds that it would be better to make war against Lincoln and his retainers than to continue the war against Davis and his armed confederates.

The people of New York will reject with scorn and indignation all such revolutionary instructions. They know, as the people of all the States, North and South, know, that this question of peace can now only be settled in the tented field. They know that there can now be only two parties in the loyal States—the party supporting the Government and the war, and the party opposing them; that all other parties amount to nothing. They know that there is no intermediate half-way house of rest for scheming politicians, but that the issue, in the strong and expressive language of the eloquent Miss Dickinson, is "harmony and Heaven or insurrection and Hell." Let our Democratic pipelayers shape their course accordingly, and beware of the first easy lesson to treason of this aforesaid Democratic Legislative address.

Valiant Conduct of a Union Mule.

A detachment of tars from the gunboat Commodore Barney, on the 23d inst., landed near Chuckatuck, Va., and proceeded toward that place, taking along with them a small howitzer and a small load of ammunition drawn by a mule. On nearing the village they were met by a mounted squad of rebel pickets. The moment shots were exchanged, "Corporal Mule" became refractory, kicked up a dust, and ran with railroad velocity pell-mell for the rebels. Here was a go—and the mule was a goner. Regardless of danger, the jolly jacks charged vigorously to the rescue of their ammunition. The novel system of battling astonished the rebels so much that they fled—to use a geographical term—incontinently leaving a captain and three privates dead on the field, and three superior horses. One of the latter was soon mounted by a sailor, but the animal seeming to be unused to nautical phrases and maneuvers, undertook to run away with his rider, in spite of all attempts to cast anchor. Jack finding all other methods fail, determined to heave him to, sailor-like, by a gun across his bows, and accordingly, drawing his revolver, he put a bullet through his head and was able to dismount.

Admiral Dupont and Gen. Hunter.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 30th.]

Late news from the Department of the South authorizes the statement, which is a manifest contradiction of the stories of the sympathising newspapers, that there is a hearty, cordial and determined co-operation between Rear Admiral Dupont and Major General Hunter, and that if any attack is to be made on Charleston, they will join forces, not simply because they fight under the same flag, but because they agree upon the principle of employing all means for the purpose of crushing out the rebellion. The land and naval forces act with the heart of one man. Admiral Dupont, who has experienced the value of negroes on the water, like Gen. Hunter, who has experienced their value on the land, is resolved to employ this great element in accomplishing the task before him, and securing triumph to his operations in the South. All our news from Port Royal, from the army as well as the navy, indicates the happiest and most confident feeling among those who command, as well as those who obey.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of the Rev. M. L. P. Thompson, who died in Cincinnati, a few days since, was a sister of Major General Joseph Hooker.

Gen. Cass.—We are glad to know that this veteran hero, who has been for some two months past the guest at his son-in-law, Henry Ledyard, Esq., in this city, has so far recovered his health, which was quite feeble when he first came here, as to be able to appear in public.—*Newport News.*

—Howell Cobb is said to have lately observed, speaking of the war, "Only two things stand in the way of an amicable settlement of the whole difficulty, the Landing of the Pilgrims and Original Sin."

—Hon. Owen Lovejoy's health is improving as rapidly as could be expected; but he is still quite feeble.

—Professor Benjamin Silliman, Jr., is appointed one of the committee to draft a plan for the organization of the National Academy of Science, under an act passed at the last session of Congress. The preliminary meeting for the establishment of the Academy, was held at the Chapel of the New York University, on Wednesday.

HISSINGS OF A COPPERHEAD.

James G. Fisher, of Randolph County, to a Soldier in Hospital.

James G. Fisher, of Randolph county, in this State, wrote the following letter to a friend in Memphis, a soldier. The soldier did not like the letter, and gave it to Mr. Burnell, who has sent it North for publication. Mr. Fisher has achieved an infamy that, like Micawber's wife, will "never desert him:"

February 8th 1863

My old friend—I received yours of the Jan 14th 1863 and was glad to hear your health was improving and may God grant to a continuance of health to all or more particular to those who is opposed to this sistem of Heighway robing, robing both at home and aBroad how our Army can stand to carry out the proclimation of emancipation I cant see who swore to support the Constution of the United States and that of their own state and put down rebellion when the object of that oath is diverted from its intention I consider it void and the soldier released are struck with astonishment they dont disband as did the 109 Regt from this State did and now are at home when you cannot help seeing that this war as now conducted is Emancipate the Niger and make him your equal and mine conducting this war without any Constutional Bases for the Benefit of Cuffie and taxing generations unborn to free the Niger—this sistem must soon change there is now eight states that declare by their legislatures and their the people at large that they will have an An Armistice for the settlement of this difficulty in a peaceful manor Beleiving that Emancipation is aimed to destroy the Union for ever and you may bet the Armistice is Sure the hell Bound powers that Be would now Recognize the Independence of the Confederacy But for the Consequences that the west is going to go with the south is the resolve of the Legislators and people at Large You may rest assured will be the Case if an armistice is not granted Between now and April next and we the people feel confident that the army is now with us except that noparty union Niger Loving abolition Black republican part whose only aim is robery at home an aBroad who is stripping women and Children of food and raiment for the benefit of Cuffie and starve their soldiers on half rachons (rations) an that not half the time fit to eat In order to carry out their hell Bound schemes for emancipation contrary to any Constitutional Warrantee and to take from the people their State Rights to support the Constitution and compeled into a ruinous sistem of taxation for the purpose of freeing Cuffie and the statements Cannot be denied and the people will hurl the hell Hounds of abolitionism from their strong holds and they will cry for the rocks and hills to hide them from an indignant people whose very Liberty is at stake in the disannulling of State rights as they are now aiming at through the Leaders in the white house who will have the credit of creating a debt of about one Billion two thousand millions to enslave white men and free the Nigger. o what a good serving set they are who have Lead them into the position they have Brought the country to By discarding all Constitutional obligations for the Benefit of their Equals whome old Nigger abraham calls American Citizens of African descent. Boys open your eyes and see! although the leaders may Keep you in the dark as to what is going on we the people at home have fought a great battle an we Know an feel that large majority is with us at home and in the army also and before the sun of may shines there will be an armistice and the scales of Abolitionism will fall from the eyes of thousands who have been parson ridden and Bound in the Chains of Phanaticalism and then the Spirit of love and peace and liberty will onst more unite the people of this vast Continent as one men and the spirit of phanaticalism will disband to the hell from whence it came for it is the father of our troubles and Secession is the child and when both is irradiated the child and the parent and pass as the things that were god will then bless this peaceful land the home of the Brave. And I had a dream about this time, the Armies of the world stand before the great tribunal and as I was carried through the aerial space I thought I saw Abraham Lincoln and his host and horace greeley William Loid Garrison and henry Ward Beecher with old parson Brownlow and many others not worth while to mention they were all carried By marveloues smell of the Niger condensed in a way that propelled them to go with mirth and songs of Dixey till they arrived near the plains that was part of the Elysian fields on which I stood amazed at what they would next meet shortly after as the precipice below was awful to look at, an as I was pretty sure in their mirth they would take the wrong road. So greeley was before an the rest in single file attached together by a chain. (Here I shall not say *how* they were attached as it is too obscene to write to a sister.—Burnell.) and before they was aware they went over into the great aByss and all pandemonium regions shouted glory to god good will and peace to the American people, and their smoke rose up and the smell of the Nigar so strong that god caused a great wind to smell away for it was horable to all the inhabitants where I was and the upper regions shouted amen and then these united States was as they need to be, the union as it was the Constitution as it is and the Nigar where he was

please to write soon as you get this, I remain yours most respectfully your true friend
James G. Fisher.

the winter here has been mild here until now it is very cold it rained here nearly the month of January and was muddy damp and chilly though but little freezing give my respects to all the boys Show this to them as far you can the people are up and doing that is all our Boys that is of us and are right on the Nigar. James G. Fisher.

WAR MATTERS.

The steamer Tubal Cain, which was captured on July 24, 1862, while attempting to run the blockade, and which was sold in New York, has been re-seized by the Government. It appears that she had been fitted out for another blockade voyage, having on board a mixed cargo of flour, powder, caps, muskets, &c. She is now lying at a dock in the East River, her decks guarded by a patrol of the 4th artillery. The only two officers found on board—Sutton and Bloome—were sent to Fort Lafayette.

—The blockading fleet on the Florida coast has captured twenty-five vessels—sloops, schooners and brigs—within a few weeks. They and their cargoes are valued at $225,000.

Horrible Rebel Barbarities.—The Assistant Surgeon of the 99th Ohio regiment, P. H. Clemons, writes to a lady in Sandusky, a letter, from which the *Register* quotes the particulars of one of the most outrageous cases of rebel barbarity which the history of the war furnishes. Having previously spoken of a scout of five or six days, in which his brigade had participated, he says:

"While we were out on this last trip I dressed the wounds of a soldier (72d Indiana) who had been taken prisoner, with a comrade. After tying them up to a tree, with their hands behind them, a Captain deliberately shot them both—killing the other man on the spot. After shooting the one I saw, once through the face and once through the neck, so that I cut the ball out just below the bend of the jaw on the opposite side, untying him, they still found he had life in him, when the fiend shot him again in the back of the head while he lay writhing on the ground, the ball entering just at the base of the ear and coming out at the left eye, completely destroying it. And yet, with all these wounds, in the head, neck and face, that man got up and wandered around until he came across our brigade, and so fell into my hands."

Important Decision.—It was decided by a competent court in Philadelphia, last week, that a deserter from the American army is a felon at common law, and if he be shot by the guard of a Provost Marshal while attempting to escape—such shooting is justifiable.

—Some days ago a rebel mail was captured by a squad of Gen. Milroy's men, near Winchester, Virginia. There was a letter in the mail, sent from Richmond, and directed to Col. Imboden, the guerilla, notifying him of the concealment, in two different places in the valley, of a large lot of leather. Gen. Milroy at once sent a force to each of the places described, and captured as much leather as twenty-two wagons could carry.

THE CROPS.

The Crops.—The prospects, in this region, are now most excellent for a bountiful crop of wheat the coming harvest. Wheat seems to have suffered less than usual during the past winter, and we do not hear many complaints in regard to the ravages of the "fly," which has heretofore done serious injury to our crops.—*Goshen (Ind.) Times.*

☞ The rains of the past fortnight have been reviving to the wheat. Every thing looks as if it were ready to leap right out and grow. The peach trees are loaded full of blossoms, and the prospect appears fair now for a most excellent crop. Early cereals are pretty near all in the ground, and it is so early that farmers have not appeared to be drove at all.—*Valparaiso (Ind.) Republican.*

Wheat.—The wheat in this locality looks remarkably well this Spring, and the present indications are that unless something befalls it unusual, there will be a heavier yield of wheat the coming harvest, than there has been for years. The open winter did not injure the crop, as it frequently does. Our farmers are confidently looking forward to a large crop to repay them for their labor.—*Covington (Ind.) Spirit of '76.*

Wheat.—We continue to receive the most encouraging accounts of the present flattering prospects of wheat throughout this region, at least Fall wheat, of which an unusually large quantity was sown. Less Spring Wheat than usual was put in.—*Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier.*

Peaches.—There is at present a very flattering prospect of a peach crop this season if the frost lets them alone a while. The trees hereabouts are in full bloom at any rate.—*Ibid.*

Fruit Prospects.—Never since the fruit trees reached the age of bearing, have the prospects for a big yield of apples and pears been as promising in this region as now. The pear buds are just beginning to burst, and the apple tree buds will soon show their blossoms in all their glory. If no untimely frost nips the tender fruit, the harvest will be greater than ever before.—*Green Lake (Wis.) Spectator.*

Capture of a Valuable Prize.

[From the New South (Port Royal), April 25.]

On Monday last, the gunboat Stettin arrived at this port, having in tow the prize steamer St. Johns, captured by her the previous day while trying to run into Bull's Bay. She was discovered early in the morning, and was taken with little trouble. She was formerly on the line between Savannah and the St. John's River, connecting with her sister-ship, the St. Mary's, now lying sunken in that river. When the war broke out she was taken off the line; and was just from Nassau when captured. Her engineers and some of her other officers and crew are New Yorkers, and it is supposed that her proprietors are also residents of that loyal city. All the officers and crew were taken on board the Wabash; and the prize goes north probably to New York. The steamer has one mast now, which has been added to make her a more effective blockade runner. She is about the size and something the shape of the Conemaugh; and is about 600 tons.

From the South.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

From Richmond papers of the 26th, we gather the following:

Two General Orders, issued by S. Cooper, Rebel Adjutant-General, are of significance. One directs that the clothing of deceased soldiers shall be properly inventoried and then turned over to the nearest Quartermaster in order that it may be reissued, the value of the clothing to be paid to the personal representative of deceased. The other order defines the rights of partisan rangers, and sets forth to what they are entitled, which includes all arms and munitions of war, small arms, artillery, cavalry equipments and all else they may capture from the enemy. When these articles are turned over to the Government the captors are to be paid for their full value.

The *Dispatch* says that the Confederate Government has one hundred thousand bushels of corn in store at Albany, Ga., in a damaged condition, and which, if not soon removed, will prove worthless. The want of rolling stock for transportation is the cause.

Robert Emmet Dixon, Clerk of the Confederate House of Representatives, was shot dead on Friday by Robert E. Ford, late Journal Clerk of the House, in an affray.

The *Dispatch* is terribly perturbed over the belief that there is a system of collusion between the blockading fleet off Charleston Harbor and those blockade runners who bring in Yankee goods or carry out cotton, and thinks this is established by the fact that the vessels captured by the Unionists are only those freighted with stores for the Confederate Government.

The Richmond papers are flooded with complaints of Yankee raids into Pendleton county, King George's county, Fauquier, Suffolk, etc. The *Enquirer* rebukes those about it, whom it "often hears sighing for gradations of rank, hinting that the mob ought not to rule, theorizing about the necessity for higher classes, and wishing for a strong Government."

The *Enquirer* casts cold water upon the report with which all Richmond was crazy, that Senor Moncada, the Spanish Consul at Charleston, had brought good news to Richmond concerning European recognition.

Fifteen hundred dollars each for substitutes are offered in Richmond.

A Pet Chicken in Camp.—A letter from Gen. Hooker's army tells the following:

"In one of the New York State regiments here, there is a private soldier who owns a pet pullet, which has escaped, with its owner all the perils of battle thus far, and which is quite an acquisition to the chicken fancier, who has carried her along with him, wherever he has been since last summer. She is now laying vigorously, furnishing her proprietor with a nice large egg almost every day—four or five a week, certainly. 'Biddy' cackles, sings, struts, scratches and lays, and seems to have a very good time all alone by herself. She is a fine specimen, and is quite a pet among the 'boys,' who take good care of her."

Melancholy Suicide.—The wife of Hon. J. Simpson, of Oquawka, in this State, committed suicide by shooting herself on Monday last. Mrs. Simpson had been quite ill for some time, and was strongly impressed with the idea that she should never recover. On the morning previous to committing the act, while her brother (F. A. Ray) was in her room, she requested him to show her the manner of loading a revolver, which her husband kept in a desk in the room which she occupied. To gratify her curiosity (as he supposed), her brother complied with her request, and loaded the revolver in her presence. Subsequently it was discharged and placed in its accustomed place. On Monday morning while those attending on her were temporarily absent from her room, she arose from her bed, went to the desk, loaded the revolver, and placing the muzzle to her temple discharged it, killing herself instantly.

Vanity Fair has been revived, after being defunct for several months. When the war broke out, and for a year thereafter, it was loyal and lively; but it then degenerated into a McClellan claquer, and shot poisoned darts at the Administration and the "radicals." A galloping consumption set in, and it was finally carried off by a violent attack of Copperheadism. It now comes forth animated by a new spirit. It professes unconditional loyalty, and lampoons and satirizes the Copperheads without stint. If it sticks to its present resolution it may thrive; but its wit, jokes, puns and caricatures cannot save it, if it shows sympathy for Copperheads or rebels. The reading, appreciating class of people, are loyal, and deeply in earnest. When it affronts or insults them, they will let it severely alone, and upon the withdrawal of their patronage, famine will seize upon *Vanity Fair*. Fools learn only by experience. *Vanity* has had one experience, and will probably profit by it.

An Improvement Needed.—The drive from Chicago to Evanston is now by far the most delightful of any in the vicinity of the city. The road has just been graveled northward from Rosehill, and is in capital order—smooth as a house-floor, and nearly as level—along its whole length. Inside of the city, from the head of Wells street to North avenue, along Clark, an improvement of the street is much needed; and people who have occasion to know how great is the tide of travel that passes over that half mile, have not, for the last three months, ceased to wonder why the Board of Public Works should be willing to permit their administration to be disgraced by the continuance of that nuisance. The road to the great public cemeteries, over which most of the dead of the city pass, should at least be tolerable. Will the Commissioners see to it?

☞ The Anglo-Saxon, whose calamitous wreck was lately reported, is the fifth steamer lost since the establishment of the Canadian Steamship Company. The first steamer lost was the Canadian, which was wrecked upon the "Pillars" below Quebec in June, 1857. The Indian went ashore at Marie Joseph, on the eastern end of Nova Scotia, November 21, 1859, and became a total wreck, with a loss of thirty-four lives. The Hungarian was wrecked on a rock near Cape Sable, February 19, 1860, and all on board, two hundred and five in number, perished. The Canadian No. 2 struck a sunken iceberg near the Straits of Belle Isle, June 4, 1861, and went down, by which thirty lives were lost.

☞ In the list of cadet appointments "at large," by the President for 1863, is the name of Henry W. Streeter of Illinois.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY

Twenty-Five Able-Bodied Intelligent Men.

This Battery has been thoroughly re organized, under a new corps of officers, it being under the command of Lieut. P. H. WHITE, formerly of "Taylor's Battery," and it offers superior inducements to those who desire to enter the service of their country.

The usual Government Bounty of $100 will be paid; also a premium of $2 to each recruit, or to any person furnishing one. Subsistence and pay commence at the date of enlistment. In addition to the above the Mercantile Association will pay a bounty of $50 to each recruit enlisted.

Recruiting Office at the room of the Mercantile Association, corner Lake and State streets, (up-stairs.)
ap29-d169-1w Lieut. P. S. CONE, Recruiting Officer.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

Semi-annual Water Tax due May 1st, 1863.

The Board of Public Works have assessed the amounts to be paid as water rents or assessments for the six months commencing May 1st, 1863, and ending Oct. 31st, 1863, and the same are hereby declared to be due and payable on the 1st of May next.

By the requirements of the Revised City Charter the water tax is assessed on all LOTS OF LAND which shall abut or adjoin any street, avenue, lane or alley through which the water pipes are laid, and which shall have a building or buildings thereon, whether the water shall be used in such building, or on such lot, or not.

If not paid during the month of May, ten per cent. will be added to the water rent, on all lots where the water is used. On the water assessments of lots where the water is not used, a discount of twenty per cent. will be made if the same is paid during May.

By order of the Board.
A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.
Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, April 28th, 1863. ap21-c778 to jun1'63

THE CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders in this Company, for the election of officers, and the transaction of other business, will take place at the Company's office, Room No. 4, Cobb's Building, in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of June next at the hour of 10 A. M.
my2-d411-td A. J. KNISELY, Secretary.

ALLOTMENTS.—The Allotments from the 88th and 89th Regiments, Illinois Volunteers, to February 28th, 1863, are received, and will be paid out at the Supervisors' Room, from 2 to 4 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, May 4th, 5th and 6th. Applicants for the same must be identified to the Committee.
my2-d461-3t H. Z. CULVER, Chairman.

BRICKS—

50,000 Bricks for Sale.

Apply to A. J. KINSELY, Room 4, Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn street.
my2-d419-2t

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at

44 Monroe Street.

Clairvoyant examinations one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms, 50 cents. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SHINGLE AND LUMBER.—Having sold my lease of yard and stock of Shingle to Messrs Breed & Ray, I hope my old customers will extend to them the same liberal patronage they have to me since I have been in business. O. BREWSTER.

We have bought of Mr. O. Brewster, his yard and large stock of Shingle, which we will close out at low prices. Call and see our yard with the best of Green Bay Lumber, of which we [illegible]

Keep a good Assortment

[illegible] BREED & RAY. [illegible]

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER DEPOT,

REMOVED TO

120 SOUTH WATER STREET.

Chicago, May 1st, 1863. my1-d391-1m

VAN WAGENEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

THE WARREN HOUSE,

300 Randolph Street.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

GRAVES & IRVINE HAVE newly opened a full line of

STEEL, IVORY AND CORAL EAR RINGS,

HAIR PINS, SLEEVE BUTTONS,

SIDE COMBS, BACK COMBS, &c.,

And a beautiful assortment of the new

Collarette Neck Ties,

All of which the Ladies are invited to inspect.

New Sun Umbrellas Received.

78 LAKE STREET.

EDWARD WESSON.

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Carefully selected for the

WESTERN TRADE.

No. 12 Cortlandt street,

(Opposite the Western Hotel.) NEW YORK.
fe21-d260-3m

EXCISE TAX LAWS, In Press:

Will be published in a few days,

THE EXCISE TAX LAW,

WITH ALL THE AMENDMENTS,

Together with the Instructions, Blank Forms, Decisions and Regulations of the Commissioner, including those most recent and not before published, relating to Proprietary Articles and to the Assessment of the Income Tax in May.

A most complete, accurate, and reliable work, with full marginal notes and references, and a minute Analytical Index. Valuable to Assessors, Collectors, Manufacturers, Lawyers, and to every Tax-payer; also, important to every Library.

Compiled by CHARLES F. ESTEE, Esq., late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

1 vol. octavo; about 300 pages. Cloth. Price $1.25.
Orders respectfully solicited.
FITCH, ESTEE & CO., Publishers,
my1-d206-1m No. 5 Park Place, New York.

JOHN GRAY,

DEALER IN

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,

Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles,

Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.

Nos. 15 Fulton and 202 Front Streets, New York.
ja28-c48-3m

MOSQUITO NETTING,

10,000 Pieces

Of above for sale in the following colors:

PINK, BLUE, YELLOW, GREEN, BLACK, WHITE,

By Washburn, Welch & Carr,

my1-d264-1m 62 & 64 Franklin street, Boston.

MILES' CELEBRATED

SANO AND OTHER COFFEES.

The SANO has been extensively used in this and other countries, and is highly approved for its

Fine Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities.

This Coffee compares favorably with [illegible], and is by many preferred to Rio and Java, and is

Sold at about Half the Price.

It is ground and put up in Tin Foil in paper in 1 lb. packages, with labels that read—

"MILES' SANO COFFEE."

In the centre of which is a cut of a lady holding a coffee pot. The labels are red, green, and blue, and are copy-righted. Observe Label PARTICULARLY, as parties are putting up an INFERIOR article, to resemble MILES' SANO, as near as they dare.

It is packed in white wood boxes of 50 lbs.; also, in bulk in kegs and barrels. Also on hand MILES' OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, MARACAIBO, ST. DOMINGO, RIO, DANDELION, and RYE COFFEES of superior quality, in Tin Foil papers and boxes; similar to Sano.

Dealers will please send for Circulars and List of Prices. Orders by mail or Express promptly executed.
L. F. HOLMAN, 34 Harrison st., New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.
☞ Beware of Counterfeits.

STEAMED FRESH OYSTERS.

Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Roast Meats, Poultry, Game, Soups, Tripe, [illegible] Fruits, Vegetables, Jellies, Catsups, Sauces, etc., in every variety, put up in HERMETICALLY SEALED CANS, by PITMAN & FOOTE, at their extensive Farms and Factory, Bridgeton, N. J., and for sale by their Sole Agents,
ARCHER & REEVES,
45 North Water street, and 46 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Each can warranted. Send for a Price List.

BUTTER! BUTTER!—I am prepared to fill orders for the

GOSHEN BUTTER FIRKIN,

Holding 100 lbs. Also, WELSH BUTTER TUBS, holding 50, 80, and 100 lbs. Parties intending to pack this season, will note where their goods are to be had. I am also Sole Agent for the Davis' Patent Churn and Butter Worker.

NATHANIEL WHITE,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of Wooden and Willow Ware,

95 South Water Street.
ap5-c3 2m

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6122.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

SHOULDER BRACES

AND TRUSSES.

A Large Assortment

AT GALE BROTHERS,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph-st, Chicago.

SPRING STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Just Received.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

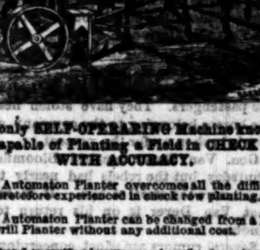
ap4-c84-1m 118 LAKE STREET.

TO THE FARMING PUBLIC SOMETHING NEW!

McGAFFEY'S

AUTOMATON CORN PLANTER,

PATENTED JULY 1ST, 1862.



The only SELF-OPERATING Machine known Capable of Planting a Field in CHECK WITH ACCURACY.

The Automaton Planter overcomes all the difficulties heretofore experienced in check row planting.

The Automaton Planter can be changed from a Hill to a Drill Planter without any additional cost.

All hand operating levers or valves for dropping the seed are dispensed with.

In planting with the Automaton Planter no physical labor is required. The operator rides in an easy, comfortable position, elevated from the dust, and can readily plant two acres an hour.

The Automaton Planter is warranted in every respect.

All orders or letters of inquiry addressed to

BROWN & CO., Manufacturers,

Or CHAS. B. BROWN & CO., Iron Merchants and General Agents,

86 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.,

Will receive prompt attention.
[fe14-a37-to may 1-3tow-2aw]

BLOOD'S BURNISHED HELIX EYED NEEDLES.

BLOOD & CO., Manufacturer & Sole Proprietor,

Office—[illegible] Broadway, Moffat's Building, New York.
Machine Needles of all kinds. ap18-c835 17t

BROOM CORN SEED.—I have one hundred bushels of superior quality of broom corn seed, which has been tried, and warranted to grow. Send in orders early!

NATHANIEL WHITE,

95 South Water street, Chicago.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arriving and for sale by

PARSONS, PITKIN & RANNEY, [illegible] South Water street.

THE FAMILY WANT.

Whitney's Excelsior Clothes Wringer

AND STARCHER, for sale, wholesale and retail. [illegible]

HOWARD INSURANCE CO NEW YORK.

Chartered 1825. Capital, $250,000,

With a large surplus.

[illegible] T. F. PHILLIPS, Agent, [illegible] Lake street.

PIG IRON.

THE PILOT KNOB PIG IRON,

[illegible]

QUARTERMASTER'S DRAFTS

[illegible]

Amusements.

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

Opera House, Randolph street, between the Matteson and Sherman House.

MONDAY EVENING, May 4th, and every evening during the week. Grand Park, or the would-be SONS OF MALTA; Squashtown Fowls; Annie Lisle; the Peasant Chorus; Awake, the bird's waking; Nellie Lost and Found; the Fairy Boy of Glenn; La Madrolena; the Ham Fat Man; Mazurka; the French Dancing, &c. &c. Doors open at 7; commencing at 8 o'clock. Matinee on SATURDAY, May 9th, commencing at 2 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age to Matinee only 15 cents.
my3-d465-1w R. W. DINGESS, Agent.

McVICKER'S THEATRE

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

Engagement of the AMERICAN FAIRY STAR,

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,

Who will appear in an entirely new drama, A COMPANION PIECE TO FANCHON, entitled

"LITTLE BAREFOOT,"

Amry, the Little Barefoot.........Miss Maggie Mitchell.

Supported by an excellent cast.

The Drama is translated from the German by A. Waldoun, Dramatist of FANCHON, expressly for Miss Mitchell, and rendered in Boston and elsewhere with a success rivalling that of the latter production. This EXQUISITE NEW PLAY closely resembles in sentiments and spirit the Drama of Fanchon, and fully

EQUALS IT IN POWER.

To conclude with a

GRAND DANCE..........By Miss Jennie Brown.

Sewing Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINES of known practical utility.

There are 125,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 300 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use, by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH, with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas.
[illegible] Lake street, Chicago.
☞ Circulars may be had on application or by post.
mh21-c872-ly

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

124 LAKE ST. CHICAGO.

The Florence Sewing Machine

MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,

The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot,

With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery.

It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to STAY any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

It runs LIGHTLY, SEWS RAPIDLY, and is almost NOISELESS.

It does the HEAVIEST or FINEST work with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery.

Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.

It turns any width of hem; fells, binds, braids, gathers, tucks quilts and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time.

It will not oil the dress of the operator.

A hemmer, all necessary tools, and "BARNUM'S SELF-SEWER," which guides the work itself, are furnished with each machine.

AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Post Office Box 2163, Chicago, Ill.
Salesroom, 124 Lake street. se4-c590-ly

FLAX SEED

From selected seed, and screened for

SOWING PURPOSES.

A Limited Quantity

FOR SALE IN SHIPPING ORDER,

—AT—

Chicago Lead and Oil Works.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.
mh27-b704-1m2d&palmwy

FINE CLOTHING.

B. L. FERGUSON & CO.,

37 Lake street

AND

41 & 43 Wabash avenue,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE

CLOTHING.

WE HAVE THE

BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING

Ever offered in the Chicago Market.

FINE GOODS ARE CHEAPER NOW THAN COMMON ONES.

Buyers are Invited to Examine.

B. L. FERGUSON & CO.,

37 Lake-st., and 41 & 43 Wabash-ave., Chicago.
[ap3-b665-4w F-M&W]

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.

(Formerly 42 Chambers street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz.:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Natchitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot, Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING.
LONG. P. A. L., or plain. S. Jago.
No. 1. Cavendish or Sweet. Spanish.
No. 2. Sweet Scented Oronoco. Canaster.
Nos. 1 & 2 mixed. Tin Foil Cavendish. Turkish.
ed Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

NOTICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

Having added a WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT to our Retail Business, we are prepared to show a well selected stock for city and country trade, to which the attention of wholesale purchasers is invited, assuring them that prices shall be AS LOW, IF NOT LOWER, than can be found elsewhere.

IN THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

May be found a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of the latest styles of goods, and we take this medium of returning our thanks for the former very liberal patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

ROBERT BAMBER,

130 Lake Street.
ap1-b665-3m

TRIMMING RIBBONS, plain and quilled,

Trimming Velvets,

BEAD AND BUGLE TRIMMINGS AND ORNAMENTS,

Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves,

SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

SPLENDID HOUSE FURNITURE.

WILTON AND VELVET

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Elegant Oak Dining-room Set,

PIANO FORTE, &c.,

Two Horses, Family Carriage, Buggy and Harness,

COW, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 6th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.,

At the residence of Alex. White, Esq.,

401 Wabash avenue.

We shall sell, without reserve, the entire furniture of Mr. White, consisting of [illegible]

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Have removed to the elegant and spacious store in Portland Block,

Corner of Dearborn and Washington sts.
ap21-c51-1m

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, PIANO FORTE, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, May 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at the residence of [illegible] No. [illegible] Wabash [illegible]

Particulars in due season.
ap18-c195-td WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

[illegible]

Large sale of Household Furniture,

Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,

PIANO FORTE, FINE GLASS, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

[illegible]

The entire Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c., of the Foster House, at Auction.

[illegible]

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, [illegible]

[illegible]
my1-d26-5t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON,

Office, 157 Congress street, Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats on account of the Government, by order of the U. S. Quartermaster at Boston.

Will be sold by Public Auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder,

On THURSDAY, May 14th, 1863,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

23,201 Infantry Great Coats

(assorted sizes) viz:

17,321 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet;
1,800 Grey Satinet;
3,800 Dark Blue Pilot, and Satinet.

All in perfect order, well packed in [illegible] for shipment. The goods can be examined [illegible] previous to the sale. Terms cash.
WM. W. McKIM, Captain and A. Q. M.,
Assistant Quartermaster's Office, [illegible]
Boston, April 27, 1863.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

[illegible]

On Friday, the 22d day of May, 1863,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, [illegible]
Chicago, April 30th, 1863.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE,

BY

Gore, Willson & Co.,

54 LAKE STREET,

Every Tuesday and Thursday,

AT 10 A. M., PROMPT.

And at private sale throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be

LARGER, BETTER SELECTED,

AND

OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES

Than by any other House.

Our stock being consigned to us by

MANUFACTURERS,

To whom we make advances,

GIVES US

UNUSUAL FACILITIES

For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock, which we offer to the highest bidder or at private sale, on

MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,

[illegible] 54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.

Government Sale

OF

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES

AND

BROOD MARES,

On Thursday, April 23d,

AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK [illegible]

Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.

AT 10 O'CLOCK, WILL BE SOLD,

AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF

Condemned and Captured

HORSES,

AND

BROOD MARES, many with foal.

The Sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole are disposed of.

Terms—TREASURY NOTES.

By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. [illegible]
E. & W. MORGAN,
Government Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. D. [illegible]

[illegible]

$50,000 TO [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible] IODINE WATER. A cure for Scrofula, [illegible]

[illegible]
DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y.
[illegible] BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of [illegible]

[illegible]

CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office [illegible]

[illegible]

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—[illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!!

[illegible] between Beauty, Vigor and Health, or Faded Looks and Premature Decay.

The Casket of Pearls!

Containing SECRET COUNSELS for the Wives and Daughters of America, [illegible]

[illegible]

WHY IS CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE POPULAR?

[illegible]

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

CATARRH,

[illegible] Diseases of the Air Passages.

[illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A

NERVOUS INVALID.

[illegible]

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!!

[illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

The best in the world.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S

[illegible]

GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR

[illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER

[illegible] the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters.

[illegible]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!

MOTHERS!!!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

[illegible]

Real Estate.

SOUTH BRANCH RIVER AND SLIP PROPERTY.

1300 FEET,

[illegible]

GREAT SALE OF

LOTS AND CONTRACTS,

In the City of Chicago.

At Auction, June 17th, 1863.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.

[illegible]

THE UNDERSIGNED, WASHINGTON WHITNEY, [illegible]

EXCELSIOR CLOTHES WRINGER.

[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

[illegible]

CONS[illegible]

W[illegible]

THE GR[illegible]

CONS[illegible]

ONLY K[illegible]

[illegible]

KIDNEYS

[illegible]

Auction Sales

SPLENDID HOUSE FURNITURE, WILTON AND VELVET, BRUSSELS CARPETS, Elegant Oak Diningroom Set, PIANO FORTE, Etc., Horses, Family Carriage, Buggy and Harness, COW, Etc., AT AUCTION. ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 6th, at 9½ O'CLOCK A. M., At the residence of Alex. White, Esq., ... Wabash avenue.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Have removed to the elegant and spacious Stores in Portland Block, Corner of Dearborn and Washington sts.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, May 4th, at 10 o'clock ...

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 43 and 45 Dearborn street. Large sale of Household Furniture, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, PIANO FORTE, PIER GLASS, &c., AT AUCTION. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 43 & 45 Dearborn street. The entire Furniture, Carpets, Fixtures, &c., of the Foster House, at Auction. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON, Office, 147 Congress street, Boston. Large sale of Military Overcoats on account of the Government, by order of the U. S. Quartermaster at Boston. Will be sold by Public Auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder, On THURSDAY, May 14th, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M., 23,201 Infantry Great Coats, (assorted sizes,) viz: ... WM. W. McKIM, Captain and A. Q. M., Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Boston, April 27, 1863.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell AT PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, for cash, ... On Friday, the 22d day of May, 1863, At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises. E. S. WADSWORTH. Chicago, April 30th, 1863.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, BY Gore, Willson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M., PROMPT. ... LARGER, BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House. Our stock being consigned to us by MANUFACTURERS, To whom we make advances, GIVES US UNUSUAL FACILITIES ... MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT, GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY E. & W. MORGAN. Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES AND BROOD MARES, On Thursday, April 23d, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK YARD, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets. AT 10 O'CLOCK, WILL BE SOLD, AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF Condemned and Captured *HORSES*, AND BROOD MARES, many with foal. The Sale will be continued from day to day, until the whole are disposed of. Terms—TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. D. Titsworth ...

Special Notices

IODINE WATER. A cure for Scrofula, ... DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. ... BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New York,) ... CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office ... Chicago, up stairs, ...

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. ...

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, Corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill. ...

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!! ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

The Casket of Pearls! Containing Secret Counsels for the Maids, Wives and Daughters of America, ... By Madame Beaumont, French Physician. ...

WHY IS CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE POPULAR? ... J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. ...

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, CATARRH, and Diseases of the Air Passages. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, ... Randolph st., near the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. ...

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. ...

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!! ... J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, ...

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature ... GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR ...

SPRING AND SUMMER ... Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters. ...

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!! Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. ...

Real Estate.

SOUTH BRANCH RIVER AND SLIP PROPERTY. 1800 FEET, ... Lot 1, and the south half of Block 7, in Brainard & Evans' Addition. ...

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS, In the City of Chicago. At Auction, June 17th, 1863. ...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. ... IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT. ...

THE UNDERSIGNED, WASH... ... CLOTHES WRINGER. ...

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. ...

Medicinal.

● ● ●

CONSTITUTION WATER

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

These Dangerous and Troublesome Diseases, which have thus far Resisted the best Directed Treatment, can be completely controlled by the Remedy now before us!

THE CURATIVE properties of the medicine direct themselves to the organs of secretion, and by so altering the condition of the stomach and liver that the starchy principle of the food is not converted into sugar so long as the system is under the influence of the

CONSTITUTION WATER,

which gives those organs time to recover their healthy tone and vigor. We are able to state the the Constitution Water has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

Diseases occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time. The dose should vary with the severity of the disease, from twenty drops to a teaspoonful three times a day, in water. During the passage of the Calculus, the pain and urgent symptoms, should be combatted with the proper remedies, then followed up with the Constitution Water, as above directed.

DYSMENORRHEA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND IN MENORRHAGIA OR PROFUSE FLOWING.

Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain; and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.

That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.

There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.

Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.

LEUCORRHŒA, OR WHITES.

This disease depends upon an inflammation of mucous lining of the vagina and womb. It is in all cases accompanied by severe pain in the back, across the bowels and through the hips. A teaspoonful of the medicine may be taken three times a day, with an injection of a tea-spoonful of the medicine, mixed with a half pint of soft water, morning and evening.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitutional Water will relieve you like magic.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

It has no equal in relieving the most distressing symptoms. Also Headache, Heartburn, Acid, Stomach, Vomiting Food, &c. Take a teaspoonful after dinner. The dose in all cases may be increased if desired, but should be done gradually.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and junipers in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read, Read, Read.

DANVILLE, PA., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly, J. V. L. DEWITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.

WM. H. GREGG & Co. Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner. My wife, who was attacked with pain in the shoulder, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with Falling of the Womb, Dysmenorrhea, and Irritation of the Bladder. ... Yours respectfully, WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 19th, 1861.

DR. WILLIAM H. GREGG:—Dear Sir—I have for several years been afflicted with that troublesome and dangerous disease—Gravel— ... CONSTITUTION WATER, and you may be assured ... POND STRONG.

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

There is no class of diseases that produce such exhausting effects upon the human constitution as Diabetes and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Passages, and through a false modesty they are neglected until they are so advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies, and we present the

CONSTITUTION WATER

To the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

For sale by SMITH & DWYER, 92 & 94 Lake st., and ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.

WRIGHT & FRENCH, WHOLESALE AGENTS, Chicago, Ill. 65 Randolph street.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE. The Long Sought for Discovered at Last.

CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS

CHEROKEE REMEDY AND Cherokee Injection! Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

The first in the form of a delicious syrup. The second as a healing, soothing, and emollient injection, removing all scalding heat and improper discharges.

The two medicines combined being complete and needing no other medicine to cure the most obstinate case of acute or chronic disease, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) when all the old nauseous preparations have failed.

These preparations are not only as good as other medicines, BUT THEY ARE FAR BETTER THAN THE BEST, for the simple reason that these never fail to cure in from ONE to THREE days, while all others do fail in many cases.

They are unlike every other Medicine prescribed for ACUTE OR CHRONIC DISEASES, as they contain no copaiba or mineral poison. The "CHEROKEE REMEDY" should be taken internally, in teaspoonful doses. It is diuretic and alterative in its action. It purifies and cleanses the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all impure and pernicious causes which have induced disease.

By the use of the "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION,"—the two combined—ALL IMPROPER DISCHARGES ARE REMOVED, and the weakened organs are soon restored to full vigor and strength.

To those who have tried all the various preparations in vain, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say: NEVER DESPAIR! The "CHEROKEE REMEDY" and "CHEROKEE INJECTION" WILL CURE YOU AFTER ALL QUACK DOCTORS HAVE FAILED!

For full particulars get a Circular, FREE, from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietor, who will mail FREE, to any address, a full treatise.

PRICE—"CHEROKEE REMEDY," $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

PRICE—"CHEROKEE INJECTION," $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by express to any address on receipt of price. Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor, 63 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

SMITH & DWYER, 92 Lake street, Wholesale and Retail Agents, and sold by all Druggists in Chicago.

NOTICE.—The advertisement in the Tribune, ... G. T. GILBERT.

READY.—(Official.) The United States ...

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Austin Narcissa mrs, Adams E F mrs, Abbott Cornelia mrs, Adams G mrs, Adolph Marianne mrs, Akin Abel mrs, Allen Ernestine miss, Allen M H miss, Anderson Anna mrs, Anderson Sarah, Armard Eliza miss, Aten Mabel miss

B

Bailey Sophia miss, Baker Jennie mrs, Baker John J mrs, Babcock Maria mrs, Bagley Elijah mrs, Baldwin Hattie mrs, Baldwin Louisa B miss, Barmore Mary miss, Barker Mary Jane miss, Barry Marion miss, Barry Catherine mrs, Barrett Eliza mrs, Barr Jennie mrs, Barrett Mary Anne miss, Bartlett C S mrs, Barton Beckie miss, Bartlett Chas F mrs, Baxter Salome miss, Batchelor Francis mrs, Bascomb Fannie E miss, Beard Annie miss, Beard C F mrs, Bell Clara mrs, Bell Ann mrs, Bennett Kate mrs, Berry Jane mrs, Berry Jane mrs, Bennett Ann mrs, Best Mary miss, Berrigan Ann, Benjamin Edwin mrs, Bird Fanny mrs, Blodgett Rebecca miss, Blanchard mrs, Bliss Carrie miss, Baker M A mrs, Blair Ann miss, Blakely Francis miss, Blaney Isabella miss, Bodwell E C mrs, Bosworth mrs, Boomans Heut, Boland Elvira mrs, Boynton Enos C mrs, Boyd Catharine miss, Boyd Jane miss, Bowen Mary F miss, Boynton W mrs, Brackett C A mrs, Brennan Julia, Brennan C mrs, Bremer Sophia miss, Briggs S A miss, Bruce Annie miss, Brooks Eunice mrs, Brown Elizabeth mrs, Brown Mary J miss, Brown Maria miss, Brown Dann S mrs, Brown M T mrs, Buckley Ellen miss, Buchanan M L mrs, Buchanan L J miss, Bourke Catherine miss, Burt Eliza J mrs, Burroughs B M mrs, Burke Mary miss, Butterworth Mary L mrs, Butterfield Annie miss

C

Connor Susa, Campbell Mary Ann miss, Campbell Charlotte C mrs, Campbell A St John mrs, Campbell J L mrs, Canty Margaret mrs, Cannon Bettie mrs, Canfield madam, Carney Winefred mrs, Carpenter Maria mrs, Caromady Anastatia mrs, Casbey Margaret miss, Carbon T miss, Cady Mary mrs, Carter Rosalia miss, Carr Mary miss, Carter Laura miss, Castle O L mrs, Capman Sidney mrs, Charlton Hanah mrs, Chase Hattie miss, Claces Mary miss, Clancy Celia miss, Cleary Ann, Clark Sarah miss, Clark Eliza mrs, Clark T mrs, Coe M L miss, Cochen T H mrs, Clark Hattie M miss, Collett mrs, Colvin Madison mrs, Colnel Isabell miss, Cone Mary M mrs, Corlett C D mrs, Coyne Sarah miss, Curan Jennie miss, Cooley Kath C mrs, Cook Augusta miss, Cooper Bell miss, Coy T D mrs, Connell Anne miss, Collins Louisa mrs, Consedina Annie mrs, Crawford Sophronia mrs, Craig Eva miss, Crawford Peter mrs, Creeds Catharine mrs, Crook Rose, Crockett Frank mrs, Curtis Sarah M, Cropsey Charles mrs, Curtis Henry mrs, Cushing Daniel mrs, Church Welthy miss, Cronnen Mary mrs, Cronroe Eliza mrs, Clayton Cammella mrs

D

Dake Mary E mrs, Damen Sophia Miss, Darrock Mary miss, Darrell S mrs, Danes Elizabeth, Daly A C mrs, Davis Ledden mrs, Davis Elizabeth Ann mrs, Daulton Mary miss, Dean Charles mrs, Dean E miss, Denchfield John mrs, D Wolf Margaret mrs, Dennison Carla mrs, Delmar Lizzie mrs, Dempsey Sarah miss, Dewey Theresa mrs, DeGroot Constantine, Dillon Maggie miss, Dillon Margaret miss, Dillen Whitney mrs, Dickinson Sophia L mrs, Dickinson M A C mrs, Dickinson A E mrs, Dodge Lucias mrs, Danigan Daniel mrs, Dooley Louisa E mrs, Doane Ellen miss, Donnely Catherine miss, Dorsey Francis mrs, Doyle Margaret mrs, Donne Mary E miss, Dunnan Margaret, Dresser Mary miss, Dow Clara G miss, Dunleith Mary miss, Dunn Eveline mrs, Duffy Amelia mrs, Dunn Julia mrs, Dustin Mary mrs, Dwyer Anna miss, Deverney Ann mrs

E

Ebbert Peter mrs, Eaton Fannie miss, Eames Emily F miss, Eastwood Martin G mrs, Earle Frances miss, Edwards E M miss, Edwards Dr F mrs, Edwards C mrs, Edwards Hattie miss, Eddy Cynthia mrs, Edgecomb Frank mrs, Edsell Hattie miss, Edgerton A H mrs, Elliott Sarah mrs, Elliott Mary mrs, Emmons Sarah E mrs, Ensley Kate miss, Ewing Mary mrs, Estey Willie H mrs, Ernish Ida miss, Enright Ann, Evans Hattie miss

F

Fairman T L mrs, Fay Thomas G mrs, Farnsworth John mrs, Farrell Mary miss, Farley Rose miss, Fish Robert mrs, Fitzgerald Jane mrs, Funnager Theresa mrs, Flood Maria miss, Flanagan Mary, Folsom Lucy mrs, Foley Lottie A miss, Ford James mrs, Foley Thomas H mrs, Foster Nancy G mrs, Foster W C mrs, Frazier Mary, Franklin Julia mrs, Frizelle Augustus mrs, Furbeck Adaline mrs, Frasher Alfred mrs

G

Gamble Wm mrs, Gates Lucy mrs, Gavin Lydia J mrs, Garvey Mary miss, Garvie Mary miss, Geary Kate miss, Gesner Margaret L miss, Geard L miss, George Nancy L miss, Gibbs Eliza miss, Gibson Wm mrs, Gilmour Violet mrs, Gilligan Mary miss, Gleason Anne miss, Gleason Mary miss, Glazer mrs, Goodrich Martha mrs, Goodrich Jasper E mrs, Govier mrs, Gosselin Rebecca miss, Graham Catherine miss, Greener Hannah miss, Gray Lizzie, Graham M L mrs, Grace Margaret miss, Grant Margaret mrs, Graham Susan mrs, Graves Fannie miss, Greir T mrs, Green Carry mrs, Greenfield Elizabeth T, Greenwood Nettie miss, Griffin Mary miss, Gregory Catherine mrs, Gridley Emma E mrs, Grinnell Ann mrs, Guthrie Ann Marie, Guerin E J mrs, Grok Margaret miss, Gurtey Fanny miss

H

Hallock Elizabeth miss, Hale Fannie P mrs, Haight Eliza mrs, Hallock Euphemia mrs, Hale Jennie mrs, Hale E D mrs, Hall R mrs, Hamilton Mary mrs, Hannahan Mary Ann miss, Hannah F H mrs, Harper Josephine miss, Harper Mahala, Harwood Susan D miss, Harris Mary A miss, Hawks Lucy miss, Hayes Kate miss, Hemenway Sarah B mrs, Herrington J J mrs, Hale Mary Ann mrs, Henry Ann miss, Henderson Lilly miss, Henderson George mrs, Henchy Hanora, Henstad Eliza C, Higgins Carrie miss, Hacox Warner T mrs, Hilliard M C mrs, Hitchcock Lizzie M miss, Hitchcock George H mrs, Hodgkinson Isabel, Hodge Mary mrs, Hogan Elizabeth mrs, Hoge Charlotte miss, Hollister Shelton mrs, Holden H A miss, Hammer Maria mrs, Honan Susan miss, Holcomb Park mrs, Hoff Sarah Jane miss, Hopkins Helen A miss, Horton J B mrs, Hotalling G W mrs, Hoyt Warren T mrs, Howard Robert mrs, Hudson L J mrs, Hubbard Henry H mrs, Hyland Anne miss, Hunt Julia miss, Hussey Catherine, Humphrey Amie miss, Huron E mrs

I

Ingalls Lizzie mrs, Ives Frank mrs, Innis mrs, Ives Olive D mrs, Ivers Bridget mrs

J

Jackson Eliza C miss, Jackson Hannah miss, Jackson Eunice C mrs, Jackson Martha Elmira miss, Jacobs Rachel, Joyce Mary miss, Jepson Henry mrs, Jones Francis mrs, Jones Levinia miss, Johnson Andrea mrs, Johnson Lydia T, Johnson Lizzie, Johnson Emily miss

K

Kearnes Elizabeth miss, Kearnes Ellen mrs, Keleher Maggie miss, Kelly Sarah B, Keys Johan miss, Kennedy Sarah M, Kilgore W W mrs, Kelfoil Catharine, Kenyon A P mrs, Kivelin A miss, Kinsley Eliza C, Kenis Kate miss, King Julia A miss, King J T mrs, King Maggie miss, Knox A T miss, Knowlton Jas mrs, Knapp Clara miss

L

Lacey Ellen mrs, Lamb miss, Lantry Elizabeth mrs, La Rue Maria miss, Lavill Margaret miss, Lawrence J L mrs, Lee Emma miss, Lennerty Frank mrs, Leonard Amy miss, Lewis Chauncey mrs, Lindsay Mary F mrs, Little Ellen S mrs, Livingston Leon miss, Loomis Alice miss, Low Jennie mrs, Loomis G A miss, Loucks A M miss, Lowry A H mrs, Lunderi Louisa miss, Lyman Virginia miss, Lyman Georgie miss, Lucas Martha J miss, Lynch Bridget miss, Lyman Catharine miss, Lyons mrs, Lyons Boor mrs, Lyons George E mrs

M

Mahoney Catharine miss, Mahoney Katie miss, Meper Ellen, Malloy Ellen mrs, Maher Mary miss, Malon Maggie miss, Maher Johanna miss, Malone Catherine mrs, Manyhan Johanna mrs, Markle Mary miss, Martin James A mrs, Mathews D H mrs, Mason Mimi M miss, Maypole Mary miss, Male Annie miss, Mason Mary mrs, Melody Sarah miss, Machour W mrs, Medecoff Clara miss, Miller Louisa miss, Miller Jennie miss, Mitchell Nancy mrs, Moakly Anna miss, Morart mrs, Morgan James mrs, Morton Anna miss, Morris A A mrs, Morriss Joseph G mrs, Morrison Ann miss, Motty Bridget mrs, Mott Mary miss, Moulton Hattie miss, Morse Joseph mrs, Morse Chas E mrs, More Edgar F mrs, Munn Netty miss, Muller Lee miss, Mulvehill Margaret miss, Murphy Laralla mrs, Murphy Bridget, Murphy Sarah miss, Moss Emily, Moroney mrs

Mc

McAnley Mary mrs, McAnley Roucy miss, McCarty K B mrs, McCarthy Bessie miss, McCready Anna miss, McCormick Eunice L miss, McCormick Catherin, McEmery Delia miss, McEwen Mary Jane miss, McEvoy Elizabeth, McGrath Ann miss, McGuire John mrs, McGrane Hugh mrs, McGinniss Mary, McGinniss J W mrs, McGraw Mary A miss, McIntyre Bridget miss, McKenn Elizabeth mrs, McLean C M mrs, McLaughlin M A C mrs, McNicol Mary mrs, McNassen Marion miss

N

Nagel Elizabeth mrs, Nelson Carrie miss, Nelson Lizzie Louise, Newell S E mrs, Nevins P A miss, Nichols Sarah C, Nieman A mrs, Nichols I J mrs, Nichols Mary A miss, Nolan Ellen C miss, Norton Eliza miss, Nolan Catherine A miss

O

Olds Amanderin, Odell Caroline mrs, Onderkirk Howard mrs, Otto Davis mrs, O'Day Julia miss, O'Connell Margaret miss, O'Callahan Margaret miss, O'Dea Bridget miss, O'Grady Catherine mrs

P

Palmer S M mrs, Palmer Milton mrs, Partridge Chas mrs, Parker J W mrs, Parker E A mrs, Patten Bridget miss, Peterson Catherine miss, Peterson Jane miss, Pettit J C miss, Phelps Delia miss, Pike D H mrs, Pette Martha U mrs, Plummon Olive miss, Pence Mary miss, Pollock George mrs, Pole Mary miss, Powers Mehel mrs, Prescott A H miss, Preston H H mrs, Pratt Kate M miss, Pratt J B mrs, Prince Libbie miss, Price Kate E mrs, Prouty Frank M mrs, Price Emily P mrs

Q

Quick Jane mrs, Quigley Maggie mrs

R

Ramsey Jane miss, Randall Addie mrs, Rainford Adelaide, Rankin Jas C mrs, Ray E W mrs, Rapp S mrs, Redfield Hannah miss, Reardon Bridget, Reed Minnie C miss, Reese R A mrs, Reynolds Ellen miss, Reed C mrs, Rochter John M mrs, Richardson M E mrs, Richards Lizzie miss, Rider Josephine miss, Reeder Harvey M miss, Robbins Anna miss, Rokes Maria miss, Rogers Julia D miss, Rossell A G mrs, Ross Julia C mrs, Rucker Sarah M miss, Ryan Ellen mrs, Ryan Rose mrs

S

Saloone William mrs, Sayer J F mrs, Sabetler W D, Scott Delia M miss, Sawyer Hiram mrs, Scott Charles mrs, Shaw Isabella miss, Sheldon Hattie miss, Sheehan L Martha mrs, Shivers Mary mrs, Shults Mary miss, Sherman L mrs, Simmons Matilda mrs, Smart C A miss, Snyder Mary mrs, Smith Rowena miss, Smith Annie mrs, Smith Anne E mrs, Smith E S miss, Smith L S miss, Sommer Maria, Somers Nancy miss, Speck Caroline miss, Spurr Isabella miss, Spear Mary A, Spaulding Kitty mrs, Spear Mary L mrs, Spencer Maria C W mrs, Stanley Joseph mrs, Standish Moses mrs, Steadman mrs, Stewart Hattie A M mrs, Scott Mary mrs, Sheldon Margaret mrs, Sheldon Julia mrs, Shippers Mary mrs, Shields Thomas H mrs, Shrigley Emily A mrs, Simmons Elizabeth mrs, Scoten Mary mrs, Sleeper mrs, Smith Geo H mrs, Smith Mary mrs, Stewart Hattie M mrs, Stevens Clara L mrs, Stevens M J mrs, Stevens Neal mrs, Stuart C A mrs, Stickney Caroline mrs, Stringer Mary mrs, Stirts Margaret mrs, Street E D mrs, Strong Mary B miss, Sullivan Julia mrs, Sweeny Bridget mrs, Sweet E D L mrs, Swetland Rose miss, Sweeny May miss

T

Tester Elizabeth mrs, Taylor Mary Ann mrs, Taylor Eliza B mrs, Thayer Maria A mrs, Thrall Melville, Tillinghast N A mrs, Tilden Edward mrs, Tilley Jennie mrs, Tebbetts Hattie miss, Thompson Caroline M miss, Thompson Nelly miss, Todd Clara M mrs, Todd A W mrs, Tribes E J mrs, Twomey Julia miss, Tucker L K mrs, Tweedy John H mrs

U

Underwood Grace mrs

V

Vastine Lewis B mrs, Van Anders Bobie mrs, Van Every William mrs, Vaughn Lavinia mrs, Vanduzer Lewis mrs, Vallalot Edwige mrs, Van Andeg J C mrs

W

Waggoner Lucy miss, Walker Donald G mrs, Wallace Mary Ann miss, Walker mrs, Wallack John R mrs, Waller Hannah mrs, Wenzer Sidney mrs, Walker Hannah G mrs, Walters Sarah A mrs, Warren Annie miss, Warren Harry mrs, Ward Ann, Ward Julia miss, Washington Victoria mrs, Weisburn Helen miss, Washburn Helen B mrs, Waters Nellie Miss, Wells H B mrs, Wethington Rose, Winter Emily mrs, Williams Bell miss, Williams E M mrs, Williamson A mrs, Williams J H mrs, Williams Caroline miss, Wilson Sarah E, Wilson Julia mrs, Wilson Jennie mrs, Wilson Mary mrs, Woodworth Mary J mrs, Walsh Elizabeth mrs, Welch F mrs, Walsh Mary miss, Walsh Honora, Whalen Elizabeth miss, White Amy, Whittmore Ann mrs, Whittier mrs, Whyland mrs, Whitman Agnes mrs, Whipple Lizzie A mrs, White Sarah miss, Whitman Sarah miss, Whitman Mary mrs, Whitman Mary miss, Wilkes Emma miss, Wilson S S mrs, Weisman Mary mrs, Wiswall Fannie H mrs, Worth H A mrs, Woolner Eliza miss, Woodball Ann mrs, Wood F C mrs, Wood S S mrs, Woods Mary Ann mrs, Woods Charlotte miss, Wood Mary mrs, Wright Mary miss, Wynkoop Hannah T mrs

Y

Younglove H miss, Young Mary miss, Young Maggie miss, Young Elizabeth miss

Initials.

M N mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Andrews Cyrus, Allimong Charles, Anderson B L, Adams capt B C, Allen A E, Abbott Abial R, Aiken W Abil, Abbott Abial R, Allen A G, Alexander & Wheeler, Alberton & Hurde, Abbott Frederick, Adams E F, Anderson Saml, Aiken Edmond, Aldrich P M, Abbey Edward, Aiken Dan, Adams rev Chas, Ash Isaac, Alston James, Adams rev Chas R, Adams H P, Anderson Thos L, Allison George, Allen Frederick, Andrews S, Aylesworth Henry D, Ackley Charles, Aay Jesse J, Anglas J M, Arthur J J, Appleton Isaac, Ayer John, Alloe Louis, Averp Moses H, Andrews Prof M, Avery Moses, Ambrose Martin, Aldrich Wm E, Arthur W R, Aldrich Warren, Abbott J S C, Adelt Wallis, Adams W H, Ackerman Jos, Alderman John S, Adams Alexander

B

Brennan Luce, Brown Byron, Brophy M T, Brien M O, Brewster mr, Boyce master L, Bowman Hiram B, Boyd Wm capt, Brown W Paul, Brown William, Bordwell W, Brown Will, Brown W C, Brooks William, Brooks Wm Z, Bracken Wm S, Berton Wm, Bennett J Calvin, Budell Henry, Bensan Henri, Bently Harvey, Bliss Henry W, Beam Henry, Barnarda Henry, Bevean Dr Thos, Berry Thos, Birk Thomas, Blackwell Thos, Beatty G W, Bidwell Geo C, Blackerly Francis, Bertrano Solomon, Bonella Thomas, Burke Martin, Barnell major, Bollen W H, Butts William, Burging John, Bodien John, Boden John, Burke John, Burke James, Bryan Joseph, Brunney James, Budolph J W, Burgess James, Burton H rev, Barwell H, Buck Harmon A, Barker Fred, Buell Sam, Bull H K, Butler E H, Barnett Stephen, Beck Robt, Butterworth Edward, Buttrick E E, Byrne Roger Jno, Burnham D A, Burr David, Burwell Charles, Burnell Charles F, Bullard Charles, Burnell Clinton, Burke Pat, Brundage Albert, Brown William, Breen Kieran, Brunshaw Joseph, Boyle John, Brimmer John, Buckly John, Brown John, Bowman John, Brownell Jas, Bothell J W, Bold Jacob, Brady J J, Brunswick J W, Browne James A, Brown John, Brown James, Beacher M J, Bennam A, Bill Alexander, Bickford Alonzo, Bergeron Alphonse, Bigelow & Bros, Bond & Co, Beirs M, Bennett Lieut, Benton Morrison Y, Beebe Albert, Bill Lediyard, Black Lincoln, Benton Moses, Black W A, Bushnell Byron, Burke & Kennedy, Bartles & Addis, Buckley Timothy, Bevard C C, Bron Patrick, Boyd David capt, Boyd Patrick, Bridge Charles, Brown Charles H, Brown Charles, Bowen C, Boin Patrick, Bradley Patrick, Brooks A L rev, Boggs C T, Britten Peter, Brown Nicholas, Bokey W Orren, Bodwell A J, Barker C, Batters Frederick master, Burcal F P, Barber Richard E, Balstine David, Baker Charles, Baker Charles, Barker A M, Barnes Alonzo, Barnes & Sons, Badger H L, Balch O J, Bailey Thos, Barge Benjamin, Barteline B, Beeman Hyram P, Bond H J, Bowker H M, Bown H A, Bradley H C & co, Boynton G H, Boynton G W, Brown George, Brigham G T, Brannan Thomas, Brennan Edmond, Bowen Erastus, Banner Edward, Bogart Dow S, Booth S, Brown B, Barry Benjamin, Bliss Sylvester S, Buckwell S B, Bill Russell, Bebee Robert H, Bodgett Elijah, Blackruin David, Beverly C E, Birch David C, Barr Cornelius, Bons Paul, Bingham Charles, Blake P H, Betts Mellen & Co, Blair Alexander, Biddle J B, Baker A K, Bilke Vronlan, Barnes D M, Ballard Allen, Battersby mr, Barclay L T, Bailey W H H, Babcock John P, Baker W B, Bancroft Joel, Bartley John W, Boynton John W, Bold Henry, Bagge Henry, Barrett George, Banks James W, Battison Thomas, Baldwin Thomas, Barnum J L, Baley H H, Backus Henry, Barber Geo L, Bayer F, Ball J H, Burchell John, Blake M, Belsky John, Beander John, Bennett James, Bennett I B, Bearngrand John, Blise Julius

C

Chrysler J M, Chilvers Wm, Chambers Wm, Chapman K F, Clark John S, Clinton John M, Chard John B, Clark James, Clark & son Jas, Cheyne capt J G, Clegborn Jas R, Clisbern J S, Clark J Barlow, Cleveland Jas O, Clond Jacob, Cleveland John, Chandler V L L, Clood George dr, Chadman T M, Chase Edward, Clark Geo R, Clark G M, Clancy Richard, Clary Read D, Cimeo Charles, Cheeseman dr, Chandler F M, Cline Peter H, Clark Charles, Childs capt mrs, Cleveland Chas, Canfield Thomas, Clark W E, Clinton mr, Caspare Andrew, Castle Alfred W, Case A B, Caherdt E, Charrill L S, Carpenter Oliver, Campbell A H, Canaher F, Crafoote mr, Carroll Charles P, Carberry Patrick, Carpenter David, Cavanagh David, Carpenter dr, Campion R W, Cadwell Eye dr, Cahill Francis, Carter S S, Canfield S, Collett George B, Curren James, Culline John, Culver L H, Crever J esq, Curran James, Coulton J W J, Cunningham J, Crowe James, Cross J, Cunton J D, Crocker H, Crosscup George, Crank Simeon S, Crane Smith, Cuyler S F, Cunningham R, Cross Fred, Cregan Dewitt C, Cremer Chas A, Curties B E, Cure Ard, Crester A H, Cook George B, Cunningham, Croxton Lafayette J capt, Crawford L P, Crain Martin, Crosby soap manufactory, Cunningham W, Crawford capt, Crooker Wm H, Cross Jno A mrs, Crothers Wm, Courvills Jos, Connors Stephen, Conley Graham, Conaery Thos, Cole Jacob, Cone Edward, Connelly David, Collins David, Connell Pat, Corn Chas H, Coverley Frank, Cooper Patrick, Cook Peter, Cogle Patrick, Conners & Young, Coker Newman, Colman Albert, Culver Lyman, Colby Osmond Y, Collins Lewis B, Cranton Lafayette J, Courtney M J, Comstock Luke, Compton Wm, Connors Wm, Carson Wm S, Cottle esq, Corrigan Wm, Coleman Wm J, Cone John B, Cole John G, Colby J A & co, Collins John, Connor James, Couthmeirs Jno, Cooper James, Coom James, Coons Jacob B, Copeland P D, Cottrell J M, Coons Jacob, Colby J A, Corrishan J T, Connor Jas, Conigan Jas, Coner Timothy, Collis H G

D

Dorsay Michael, Devine Joseph, Davis Ledden, Davis Levi A, Dwire Michl J, Davidson Wm B, Davis Wm W, Dike Wm, Davis Wm W, Day John H, Dickinson Jno O, Dixon Wm, Dunkin John, Deverawx John, Dinan John, Degnan John F, Dabney John H, Degroot John, Davison J K, Domont J, Dickson Jas M, Davenport Ira, Davis J J, Dixon J W, Dane Jas A, Deegan Thomas, David George, Degroot George B, Davis Geo M, Dawson Thos, Dickinson Thos, Dean S V R, Davis Frederick, Dillon Frank, Davis S M, Darron Frank, Diamond F J, Daniels Elias, Davis E C, Davenport R, Deahon Daniel, Duoise Dennis, Dickinson C E, Dean Sbas W, Davis C, Daggy Peter, Demas Bernard, Degrafi P, Davis & Schuyler, Donoghue M, Dorona D, Duffie Mart V B, Doane Wm, Dooley Wm, Dunham Wm, Doyle John, Dodge John F, Dodge A M Jos, Dudley Joseph, Dullard John, Dolan John, Dand James, Durmavant J H, Dowling Jas B, Doherty Jas, Donaldson J I, Doublas Jas E, Doyle J E P, Darant H W, Downey James, Dow G J, Dwight Theo, Doane T H, Drew Francis, Dobson S L, Dyer Surgeon, Dopt Richd, Duggan M rev, Doyle Richd, Dutton Delos H, Dudley Chas H, Dunning C A, Dwyer P H, Donnolly P J, Dowses Patk, Dyer Chas F, Dobbins D P, Dunham Oscar M, Dunham Julius, Dolley Thos, Dolan Bernard, Dodson N B, Dunham Benj, Dorsey Daniel

E

Emerson Moses, Egan Lawrence, Eastwood G, Emery Lewis, Edwards Wm, Evens Wm H, Egan John, Elliott John, Edgar Joseph, Evans John, Ervin James H, Eaton Isham, Ermin Henry, East G W, Edwards Geo W, Edwards Francis, Emory Frank A, Estell Rufus (colored), Elliott S K, Eldred D M, Elmes C D, Eberty Chas, Erickson Olas, Emerson C A, Edmonds C H jr, Edwards A, Ellis N B, Eggleston A F, Evans Adam, Ellis Nathan B, Evans & co, Evarts & Butler, Ethridge Andr J, Ervin Neoma

F

Fish bro & co, Farwell M A, Fitch C B, Figg S M Wm, Fitzgerald Wm capt, Feltus W F, Fisher Wm, Farmer Wm Agt, Fitzgerald John, Fitzgerald Jno, Farewell John B, Finchart Joe, Fisher John, Fish John, Frisbee John, Fitch Nelson, Farwell John H, Fletcher Abner, Flanagan James, Fish James N, Farwell J H, Fisher Jacob, Finch H S, Farnum Francis, Faith H K capt, Fismmer Frank, Fuel E L, Fenton Robert, Fish Alex, Fibbs Worton, Fish C H, Fincheld Amos, Fitzpatrick Bernard, Fitch N T, Farrell Bryan A, Fisher & co, Fitch, Fox, Flynn, Fox William, Funt John, Freeman Walter, Ford Walter, Flaherty John, Fox John, Flaherty John, Fox J H, Forbes Wm Jas, Foley James, Ferguson John, Fogerty James, Ford Henry, Forrester Thos, Foster George, Foulke Richard, Frank Robert, Fuller R H, Fuller Rodney, Furnace B J, Francis D G, Fritts Chas E, Foley Charles H, Flynn Denis, Flarity Patrick, Freeman Palmer

G

Gilligan Joseph, Gibbs Monroe, Gadwood Moses, Gansen Mich, Garrett Lester, Gage Lyman W, Gallon Mathew, Galloway William, Gilliland Sam, Gillespie Wm, Gilbert Whitney & co, Gates W M, Gillman Wm, Gillespie John, Goun John H, Gould Joseph (master), Garland John, Garrigan John, Gavidy James, Gibbs James B, Gilmore J B capt, Gale H A, Gray Victor, Gaylord Henry W, Gage Harry, Gerts George E, Gatchen George, Giles Thos W, Gard Saml F, George Theo H, Gill Robt, Gillman Daniel, Gillies Dugall, Glassmyre David, Gilbert Whitney & co, Gloyd Persis, Gordon Dickerson & co, Giles brother & co, Goodwin Wm, Guilfoyle Patk, Griswald & Talcott, Griswold H J & co, Germain George, Gordon Gabriel Henry, Gordon G H, Granger Talbot, Gordon Godfrey, Grounds A A, Green Sydney S, Goff F C, Gulnan E W, Graves Franklin, Grodf & Herbert, Griffith A A, Gordon Albert, Gould Albert D, Gunell mr, Grant B, Gray Lewis, Goodman W H, Green William, Grubb Wm B, Goodwin Jno, Gwinn John, Greeley John, Gunkin John, Goodwin James, Green Jno M, Gorman James, Griffin James, Griffith James, Gould H B, Grossman H H

H

Harvey Andrew & co, Hedstrom Leonard E, Haley James, Hale Lewis, Helmer Dedia A, Hall Morton B, Henderson Hustin T, Hendrie, Hackett Wm R, Hale Wm, Hale W E, Hale W, Haly Jno D, Hecky Jno, Hegerty Jeremiah, Hannegan James M, Hagaman Jas V, Henry Jas F, Hamilton Jas, Hall J J, Harris Jas O, Hobert Jas Louis, Hermon Jas D, Hall Hiram, Hall Horace P, Hall T D, Hepburn Fred, Hale F M, Haines F W capt, Headle F P, Headstrom Eric, Hunter Robt, Hagerel E M, Hack E J, Hale Richd, Hesty Danl W, Houghtlin D E, Hedges C capt, Halstead Chas, Haley Con, Hall O W, Hallasey Patrick, Henderson Perry, Hughes Peter H, Hamilton A J, Hendrick Byron L, Hall & Hall, Harman & Reickell, Hale & co, Hewell O S, Heggen Andrew, Heir Andrew, Hamatty Bernard, Harrison A J, Hynes Jno N jt, Handing A C, Henegan Jas P, Hays Joseph P, Harry Wm C capt, Hanifin Michl, Hayward Wm A, Hart Michl, Harper Walter, Harrington Wm A, Hague W, Heckimer J D, Henson Jas L, Hathaway J, Harvey James, Hayes H D, Handy Henry, Hardy Henry W, Harris Henry, Harvey Turlington W, Herrigan Timothy J, Hanson F S, Harris Wm, Hay Thos, Hauchet J L, Harper Geo, Hosking J B & co, Hazard T T, Harris Saml H, Haven S R M D, Harris Stephen, Harris S, Harris S J, Harris Frank, Havens E H, Harlow Geo H, Hancock Eugene, Hayes E J, Hanley Robt, Harris E A, Hanifin Dennis, Heyres Chas, Hamley C A, Haskell C W, Hardy Perry, Hayward Chas, Hemingway Patrick, Hanlon & Sims, Harris Alozo, Hart & Ney W, Harris A J, Howard Richd, Harris Bros, Harvey & Rawson, Hartney Owen, Hitchcock Jonas, Hines Will T, Howard & Petrie, Higgins J H, Higley J H, Hine Willis W, Hixon G C, Hight H A, Hibbard T & co, Hitchcock S S, Hicks Thos, Higgins E J maj

I

Imeson Christopher, Ingersoll J E, Inwright Jno, Ironmonger Thos W, Irons James, Irwin John P

J

Jordan Geo, Jordan John A, Jennings Ira, Jennings Chas, Jewett J P, Joye & Manlton, Judson E L, Judson J H, Jameson James, Jameson Thos, Jameson R G, Jordan F, Jordan R M, Jacobs Chas, Judson Danl, Joye Patrick K

K

Kibby Geo W, Kimble G C, Kennedy John, Keene J Mr, Kinch J J, Kline J J, Kiah Jerome G, Kingsland Jacob, Kendlin J H, King J H, Kirkwood Thos, Kimball Thomas, Kelcher Thomas, Kyllos J, Kinsler Thos, Kinsler Thos, Kuloes Thos, Knott Geo G, Kibby Geo W, Kenny Samuel B, Kelly Erasmus, Knight Robt, Keene B, King & Co D H, Keady Daniel F, Kelly Chas, Keys Pat K, Kelsey Charles L, Kedder C B, Kent B Reed, Kelton N F, Kelly Chas H, Kavanaugh Chas, Kelly Capt, King Owen & co, Keogh Pat B, Kelly Austin & Co, Kidder N B, King & Brothers, Kerns Frank, Keyes Philip, Kendall Wm H H, Kellogg W H, Kreamer John W, Keating John, Kelly John, Kinnaid John, Kenna John

L

Langdon Alfred D, Lewis & Reynolds, Lefevre Green & Co, Leandod Mr, Loper & Rim, Lamb Lanson, LeBaron S T, Larabee L T, Leven Louis, Leaworthy W S, Linam Wm, LeFevre Green & Co, Latham W F, Lang John, Laloway John, Lawrence John S, Lee Albert, Langan Gartly, Lamotte Anton, Law & Co, Lathrop Benjamin, Leach A H, Lylle E, Long William, Leyman Martin, Lyons Michael, Lucas Mr, Lyman Wm J, Luca Wm Sterling, Loomis William, Langdon Joel E, Lansing John I, Lason John, Lechdle James, Lindley Jas J, Littler Li J J, Lawler James, Lequin Henry, Lawson Harvey, Legg George, Lawther T D, Lewis Genl, Lewis Geo N S R, Lampost P S, Lenigon Geo F, Leahy I P, Lins Jerry, Lyman G N, Lull Joel, Lovett John, Locke J D W, Lynch Timothy, Lord James K, Lynch I, Londergon Jas, Lukin James, Lonia I, Luckays Samuel, Lockwood Danl, Lockinland Daniel, Lang Edward, Lindell Rudolph, Leonard Saml D, Lawrence E F, Lathrop E Dr, LaBonty Daniel, Leonard P G, Lamnyan Chas, Lamb A, Lane Chas C, Lanman P J, Lane Chas, Lewis Richard A, Life Clark, Lecker & Sellers, Ladin S H, Lange John, Lennington P I, Longee Philander, Longcroft Chas, Lovell Alfred L, Loppin Bernard, Lufkin Amos D, Lombard Benjamin, Lock Kirkpatrick & Co, Leroy Henry, Lovitt Thomas, Lord Edward R

M

Merriman A N, Means & Bates, Mansfield Lyman M, Manur & Gould, Martindell Frank, May F H, Manson Smith F, Maple Fredk, Martin F H, Mann S H, Mattern E, Morton E D, Mahoney E, Martin D, Maden Patrick, Mace Patrick, Mackey Cornelius, Mackey Chas, Merryman O F, Morse Chas P, Mack A jr, Mason Peter, Mason Carlisle, Meehan Patrick & Thos, Manlove C G N, Mayer A H maj, Mannel Nicholas, Marsinger Ben D, Meyers A V O, Moynahan Andrew, Meeker Byron, Matthews Zack, Mellen Lewis P, Moigs Melvin A, Martin L S, Maxwell M R, Means Wm, McGlade Wm, Marlow Wm, Manfied Wm, Marr Wm B, Meldrum Wm B, Martin W W Ward, Martin Jno, Mellon Jno, Manson Jno A, Marshall Jos R, Monyhan Jno, Merrick Jno A, Maren Jno E, Mortimer J, Mack James, Marsh James, Malley James, Malloney Jas, Merrill Harvey, Manley James F, Mattison H F, Melnix W H, Middaugh H, Mead Theodore, Marvill James S, Manton Geo, Merritt Thos G, Merrick Geo G, Marsh G B, Mack Thos, Maynard T, Marston G, Maurice M C, Mitchel Jonath, Miller James, Miller Rev J, Miles J L, Miles Geo F, Miller F R, Millard S A, Miles Bridge G, Miner E, Millard David J, Millburn Peter, Miller Andrew, Midjar & Dyer, Miller Adam, Minier Abram, Miller Albert, Murphy D B, Moor bros, More Thos, Morris G W, Moorean Torrence, Morrow Thos P, Morris Thos B & co, Morse Stephen B, Myers Simon, Munson Francis, Moore Geo E, Moulton Elisha, Murphy Robt E, Marsh E Porter, Moorehouse E, Moorehouse E, Mosher Ruby J, Morrison E capt, Murphy Daniel, Murray D B, Morse D S, Mooney David, Murphy Patk, Morse Chas E, Morris Patey, Morse Chas H, Myer Aron, Mosher A, Morrison & co, Myers Adolphus, Morrison A M, Moore & bro, Moon Avery, Montgomery A K, Mosher A, Morrison & co, Myers Adolphus, Morrison A M, Moore & bro, Moon Avery, Montgomery A K, Morley A J, Murphy Andrew, Morris Cloyes & co, Molony Owen, Mare Nicholas, Moor Martin Luther, Montague Levi, Murray Michael, Mulligan Mathew, Mulhall Wm, Morey Wm, Mowan Wm, Mease Wm, Manson Jno A, Moxley Luther F, Morris Jno G, Murray Jas B, Monroe Jas, Monroe Jas A, Morrison J L, Mullen Jas, Murray Wm H, Mary Jno, Miller Lewis, Minder Michl, Milne W B

Mc

McAllister Hall, McAllister & Grosvenor, McCann B, McMenery Edward, McClarg Capt A, McConkey Hall, McGinley Benj, McDougall Alex, McClellan Cut, McGrath & Co, McKenzie Hector, McIntyre S, McCoden F, McBride Selwin, McGuire Richd C, McGarry Edward, McGillen Edward, McVeigh Edward, McConlin Robt, McRae Ronald, McMillen David, McFoggatt Danl, McClintock Borance, McLoughlin P, McNulty Patrick, McCustin Cunningham, McLeod Alex, McNeil A, McDougall A, McIntyre Jas J, McRay Angus, McDougall Alpin, McGraw Hugh, McKee Lieut Geo W, McGovern & Co, McCaghery B, McGinness Christopher, McMerney Martin, McDonald Martin, McCauley Michl, McKillop W M, McCarty Wm, McCormic Leander J, McWayne Kimbal, McDonald Jno, McClay James B, McCloy Jno, McCreary Wm, McCatchen Joseph dr, McDermott Jno, McArthur Cuthbert, McArty Patrick, McMahon Patrick, McDeaman Capt, McLaughlin Chas H, McVay Philip, McDougal & Co, McIlvaine R E, McGowan Anthony, McColley Jno, McKinnon J, McMannes Patrick, McGuire Jno, McDuffee J L, McKinsie Jas S, McLees J B, McDonnell Jas, McKennon Jno J, McGrath Jas, McDougal Danl, McGrath J, McWilliams J W, McMillan J, McGowan capt, McKanna James, McArty Jeremiah

N

Newman John, Nylen Tim, Nichols & co, Norboe L, Nourse Wells, Nichols Jeremiah, Nelson J T, Noels J H, Nasfield Hyman, Newton Geo F, Neece Thos, Nicholson Clair, Noble S Henry, Nisely Richard, Nickles D A, Northan R B, Newton Chas W, Newell Andrew, Nicholas & Britt, Neyman A

O

O'Brien Thos, O'Brien Michael, O'Brien John, O'Brien Thos E, O'Connor John, O'Connor Dani, O'Leary P, O'Neil John, O'Neil C J, O'Herrah John, O'Meara John, O'Keefe John, O'Mara James, O'Donnell W F, O'Sullivan Florence, O'Sullivan Cornelius, O'Relly Eugene, O'Brien Francis, O'Halleran Wm, O'Meara Thos, O'Hara Chas, Owen O J, Otis N C, Orlup Azor, Odell R C, Orn O M, Olmstead Carlos, Old R O, Otis Geo, Onderdonk J D, Orr Thos, Otis J R, Osborn W S, O'Leary Danl

P

Paison J U, Peters Henry M, Pell H U, Palmer H L & co, Parsons H N, Parkhurst H A, Phelan Peter, Parks Josiah, Pattison Jos, Patterson C N, Phelan David, Perry dr, Phillips P J, Parker A B, Parker B F, Perry Ed A, Phelps A, Pell Billy, Palmer A R capt, Parker A L, Peterson N dr, Parke Elihu, Parsons R capt, Pantall Richard, Perry Edwd A, Potter Lansing, Parker A H, Phillipson B, Palmer L M, Palmer J, Parent Leonard, Payne Jas, Patton J N, Peters R H, Parsons J C, Pendleberry Jas, Pease J A, Parkinson J M, Parker, Miller & co, Pullman Wm, Phelps Wm, Phelan W C, Patter & Akerby, Partridge W, Phillips W B, Payne Jno, Pendleton Jno, Parsons Joseph, Peters H M capt, Peters H W, Pettibone B, Pardien Thos, Paddock Geo I, Pryce Geo E, Pratt L C dr, Pease S W, Phinney T W, Perry S S dr, Pease C, Penniman Saml, Passmore F S, Phelps S P, Palk Egbert, Perry E A, Pye Wm, Parsell Jno, Partridge Jas G & co, Putnam Jacob, Patter Jno, Paine Jas, Preston J, Porterfield J M, Pierce Julius, Prendergast J T, Porter Geo B, Pawlsson M, Pratt G N, Pratt Geo A, Pratt F G, Pickett Hiram, Porterfield Jessy, Pomroy J B, Pearsons N G, Post Ira, Prentiss L M, Pawlson M S, Patter Ben O, Pick Albert, Pence A L, Pimpton H C, Pease A M, Potter Alex, Price & co, Powell mr, Pulcifer C F, Prescott C A, Price Porter, Pratt Dan, Porter B C, Pitts Edwd, Pike B F, Pomeroy E F, Pierce E P, Powell H P, Poole Fred, Polley Saml, Poolea Silas, Parsons Lorenzo, Pierce Wm, Prindlable Wm, Patton Abraham

Q

Quigley Jno, Quick Wm T, Quaidy Edwin H, Quinn Jas

R

Reynolds Patrick, Reasin D, Rogers Rollin J, Richardson E A, Reed Elliott, Rickert Andrew, Reed A M dr, Ransom Albert, Ring A N, Ransom S H & co, Richman T J, Richard Fernando, Ripley S G, Reid Ray, Ranlow Henry, Rankin H, Roach James, Reamer J C, Ridgley J N, Rigg John, Richards J G, Remmington Joseph, Rice J V, Ryder Wallace, Reidy Michael, Rich Charlie H, Reevly Louis, Rawson C, Ray Chas, Real Patt, Ready Patrick, Richards Edwin, Reed Griffin, Ring Geo S, Rocken & Green, Ralph Sheldon & co, Rice Wm B, Rawlins Geo, Rossiter Geo W, Richards & Hunt, Ross Alexander, Rogerson & Green, Russell Albert J, Russell C W, Robbins M C, Roberson Quaptus, Russell O W, Rodgers Danl, Robinson dr, Ruth Joseph, Rusk John, Russell John K, Rorie John C, Ross Marcus S, Ryall John, Rush John E, Rowlew Wm Benice or Martha, Rale Wm, Rooney Wm M, Rogers W C, Rowe Wm C, Ronage S H capt, Roberts L M, Rogers & McCormick, Rogerson & Green, Rogers dr, Ross Gelay E, Rogers Gilbert C, Roberts Geo F, Root Towner, Roberson Thos, Rover Martin, Rhodes Robert R, Russell S D, Rose Franklin, Russell Geo F, Ruddock T S, Rounge R G capt, Roa Geo W, Robinson Geo C, Runyan E F, Rolles T J, Rose Henry, Ross J H, Robinson J W, Ross A L

S

Sargent John S, Scanlan John, Shelley Wm H, Shennessy Dennis, Sanford D W C, Sherman D, Share Richard, Shedon R H, Sanders Richard, Searle H, Sally Jacob, Scott Francis, Scott James T, Shaup James, Sherwood W J, Sadie Wells, Smith U P, Smith Jas H, Smith H, Smith John, Smith J H, Smith Jeremiah, Smith Jas, Smith J J, Smith Joseph, Smith & co, Smith Wilson B, Smith F M, Sparrow W E, Smithington Jas, Sleeper J A, Spalding J M, Sinclair J J, Sitevolt John, Sinclair J & co, Sold Jacob, Sinnott Jas capt, Smythe J A H, Sleeper J A, Strauss Samuel, Strickly S B, Swagey Samuel, Swagen S P, Sturtervant S D, Stevens Fred L, Stevens L S, Still A, Swormstedt Geo, Stevens Geo H, Stairing Henry, Stewart Henry, Steele Hugh, Stewart John W, Stanwood Henry P, Sweenie John, Stearns John W, Storey & Farewell, Sweeney W F Rev, Shepherd W Jay, Scott Wm, Shattuck G F, Scott Jacob, Sammons Thos, Shewitt Harmon, Sanger Geo, Shaw J S, Shaw John C, Shepard Wm K, Shanley Bernard, Shaw Allen P, Scott Andrew, Sargent A W & co, Sheppard R S, Shebeck Albert, Shiere John B, Solomon John, Smith Michael, Small Edwd, Singer Edwd, Sherwood F R, Simpson S S, Sloan S S, Smith S B rev, Simmonds P, Scott Fred, Simons Saml, Smith S, Sade Saml, Sprague T A, Simmons G N, Sinclair G F, Spear G M, Sommers Geo, Spades T E, Smith Geo, Smith Henry, Stoever Henry, Stewart Almond A, Storey Albert, Stauffer Alfred, Stewart A, Swift Amasa A, Stephens Allen J, Swain C E, Stewart C, Sweet Clinton, Starbuck Chas, Sterns Dempster, Staats D B, Stanley Thos, Stonwood W P, Stubbe Wesley, Stgoheen W L, Stoddard Wm N, Sweeney John, Storey Mr, Shaw Abner, Selvig Andreas, Sherman & Bro, Scanlan Chas, Scanlan Philips, Shepherd Frank, Sharp S, Seabed F A, Salisbury S, Schuyler Jerry D, Short M L, Scudder M S, Sarle Bore, Shrck & Cummings, Squalress John, Smith Horace, Spencer Harry, Smith Horace, Snyder Henry, Smith H P, Spear Lansing, Solomon Moses, Skinner N A, Smith Alex, Smith & Shandler, Smith D M, Skinner A C, Sinclair Foster, Spafford C S, Sias Chas, Smith David H, Smith Robert, Smith Harrison, Sullivan John, Sleepy J G, Smith John C, Stirwith John, Straight Wm, Stapleton Wm H, Stevens Wm, Swartz David, Stowe Dempster, Steves Edwin A, Sutherland Robt, Sweetland Edwd, Sutkin James, Stone J Henry, Sullivan James, Sweeney James, Stanley J, Starkey Joseph J, Swan J C, Sutton John, Stanton Henry, Strode W, St Clair A

T

Teever Thomas, Taylor Hiram J, Terrell J H, Taylor W A, Taare John dr, Taylor John Julius, Tamnen Wm, Tilton J P, Thorntre Geo S, Thompson H M, Turner James, Thompson J M, Thorp Henry J, Tobin James, Tincker J B, Thompson H P, Turner Samuel, Turner Edward, Turbin Wm S, Trites Wm H, Thompson Wm N, Tully Michael, Thatcher S, Threedy Fredk, Tilley Moses J, Thomas Saml, Tree Lambert, Thayer F D, Tradway G V, Troy Thos, Turney H, Thompson Henry F, Treeman Henry, Tyler Jno W, Townsend Isaac T, Tynan John, Traver W H, Turrell & Haven, Thatcher A H, Throob A S, Tracy A W capt, Thompson Chas O, Townsend C C rev, Thompson D J P, Tonge Daniel, Tierney Daniel, Thompson C B, Towns Edward, Treadway R B, Tucker Henry, Turner Frederick, Talcott & Griswald, Trip & co J, Tanner & Parks, Tozier Joseph C

U

Ure Jno, Ulton Patrick

V

Van Buren B Smith, Vere H P, Veter Geo S, Vaughn Chas W, Vankouten Dewitt, Vaugh Edward, Varney L, Vogell C Jerome, Vance S E, Vernyn S B, Vickels R P, VanVlackHomer, Varnam Jno J, Van Newcastle Jno, VanNornum Wm, Van Schaick Harrison, Van Geger Horaco

W

Watson Delbert, Waltels Danl, Ward Thos, Watson Edward, Wallace Richd, Wamsley E, Wells E M, Watkins Elias T, Waring Robt C, Warren Francis, Westcatt J W, Washburn J N, Walworth J J, Washburn Ira F, Walker Jno R, Wendell Jno, Wakegold M A, Wellman Osborn, Wallace C C, Ward Patrick, Warner Lieutenant Porter G, Warner C C, Waltsin Peter, Walker Chas S, West David S, Ward C J, Wise Jno, Whitford James B, White Jno P, White Jno, Willard Josiah F, Wise Jno, White Jno M, Winsworth Jno, Wilson Jno, Willard L A, Wilson M, Wiener H, Wickery Lorendo D, Winchester Uri, Wilson Wm, Wilson Hugh, Wilmot Henry, Williams M H, Williams & Wittbeld, Woodcock Isaac, West Lerenn, Weed Morris H, Wagner Cal, Watts Chas H, Wall Michl, Welch Thos, Walsh Gregory, Welch Hamilton, Walsh Robt, Walch Michl, Welch James capt, Walch Jno, Welsh Edward A, Welsh & Dickey, Wells Moses, Walker Saml & co, Williams Joshua, Williams J J, Williams Geo T, Williams Jno F, White G W, Williams E M, Witherell A B, Walker Washburn & son, Witham Aron, Wilmot R, White Nicholas Gray, Whitaker C B, White A H, Whitehouse Silas, Wilson Saml, White S F, Willard Frank H, Wilson J B, Wilcox Geo A, Williamson Thos, Wing George, White J J, Winn J P, Witt Jacob & co, Wilford Joseph, White & Trowbridge, Ward Thos, Wagner Geo P, Wench Jno U, Waller Chas S, Warren Geo, Weeks Harvey & co, Walter Henry B, Wadsworth Hiram, Waite Wm, Webster W R, Webb Wm, Wells Wm, Wells Wm capt, Ward James, Warner E W, Whittlesey C H, Wintrop Chas A, Whitman Chas S, Winslow G W, Whitter D L, Whitely Robt, White Frank A, Witwar Geo M, Whitney & Drake, Woolcott O L, Woolsey Nathan, Woodruff C H, Wolcott E A, Weight E W, Woods Franklin, Wood Henry, Wright J Hammond, Woodruff J L, Writ Jonathan, Woodruff Wm, Woolcott, Whitney, Worley W, Woodard Lorenzo, Wicker Albert B

Y

Young Zadock, Young Jno David, Yerington Geo B

Z

Zimmerman Mike, Zimmerman Lewis, Zellner David R

Initials.

Town Collector North Chicago....Board of Underwriters....President Duff....Manager or Director of New Theatre....S. H. H....No. 90 So. Water street....Seed Commissioner....F. & O. J....Agt. Chicago & Lake Superior Steam Line Company....Presbyterian Expositor....E. F. G....B. M....Marine Hospital....

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp.

Office open from 1st of April to 1st of November, from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. From November 1st till April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. and on Sundays from 8:30 a. m. till 10:15 a. m. J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM? Convincing Testimony:

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, New York City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, New York City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, New York City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, No. 198 Greenwich street, New York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.—By virtue of an order of sale by the Hon. Samuel H. Treat, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, in admiralty, dated on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1863, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, the following described property, to-wit: 600 BALES OF COTTON, ... D. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal. Springfield, Ill., April 21, 1863.

ESTATE OF HENRY B. GOODRICH, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Henry B. Goodrich, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1863, being the 18th day thereof. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Administrators. Chicago, March 30th, 1863.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kunz will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and the removal of offensive matter of all descriptions, ... Post office Box 4127.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS, at wholesale and retail. ... JULIUS BAUER & CO., 99 South Clark street.

WOOL TWINE.—I am manufacturing, and can fill orders for this goods, in any quantities. ... BARNABEE WEITE, ... South Water street.

Miscellaneous.

GROCERIES.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO., 75 South Water street, Chicago, Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE, EMBRACING

Sugars, Fish, Teas, Tobacco, Coffees, Rice, Syrups, Spices, Molasses, Soaps, Dried Fruit,

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.

Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

1863.—SPRING TRADE.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 32 Lake-St., cor. Wabash ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

We have in store and are receiving the largest stock of Boots and Shoes in the West, and are confident that there can be found in no market a better assortment of all styles of desirable goods than we are prepared to show. ... C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

HATS, CAPS, &c. 25 Lake Street. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH now offer for EARLY SPRING TRADE, by the package or dozen, 5,000 CASES Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, Palm Leaf Goods, Shaker Hoods, &c., comprising full lines of all new styles, making the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT to be found West of the sea board, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought of the best houses in the Atlantic cities.

1863.—SPRING TRADE. CLOTH HOUSE. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 & 36 Lake Street, Chicago, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, And all the various styles of WOOLEN, COTTON and LINEN piece goods for MEN'S WEAR, Adapted to the wants of the West. We shall, as heretofore, keep the largest and best selected stock of this class of goods to be found in this market. An examination is solicited. AGENTS FOR Scott's, Clay's and Glencross' Reports of Fashions.

1863.—DRY GOODS, Staple and Fancy, FOR THE SPRING, HARMON, GALE & CO., (Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,) 53 LAKE STREET, Chicago. We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of COTTON AND WOOL GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONADES, Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE. We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase. HARMON, GALE & CO.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS & CHEMICALS, 146 LAKE ST., CHICAGO. Also, deal largely in PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, Burning Oils, Kerosene, SOAP-MAKER'S STOCK, Manufacturers' Goods, &c., &c. Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers. J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. ... Chicago.

SUGAR WAREHOUSE, Corner of State and South Water streets. AGENCY OF THREE New York Sugar Refineries, Which manufacture 60,000,000 lbs. Raw Sugar a Year. Having their Depot in Chicago, with a large stock in store at all times. To the dealers, large and small, and consumers of the Northwest, the advantage is offered of buying Sugar as they want, AT NEW YORK PRICES, with the freight added, thereby dispensing with the middle men, who seek a profit at the expense of the consumers. "Money Saved is Money Earned." Dealers in the interior, who have not received any circulars, will please address and they will be furnished with the address. TERMS CASH. J. H. DUNHAM.

1863 NEW HOUSE. 1863

H. & R. S. WHITTEMORE & CO., 37 Lake st, and 43 Wabash avenue, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, Umbrellas and Parasols. Our stock of new goods for the Spring trade is unusually full and desirable, comprising the largest and most attractive assortment in the West, and having been purchased previous to the great advance, we are satisfied we have facilities that will enable us to command the attention of merchants visiting this market, and particularly ALL CASH BUYERS. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS. H. & R. S. WHITTEMORE & CO.

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.— ...

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—To officers and soldiers on furlough or discharged, going to the WEST, NORTHWEST, —OR— Philadelphia, New York and Boston. THE ONLY PLACE TO PROCURE TICKETS Is at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. We have no connection with any outside offices. The only place to procure a through ticket, or to have your baggage checked from Washington, is at the Depot of the Company. Cheaper fare, closer connections and quicker time than any other route. BEWARE OF RUNNERS! ... W. P. SMITH, ... L. M. COLE, ... W. EDMONDS, Passenger Agent. G. S. KOONTZ, General Agent.

GEORGE CHAFFEY & BROS., FORWARDERS, Atlantic Wharf, Kingston. PROPRIETORS—BRISTOL and BROCKVILLE, STEAMERS—WELLINGTON and BOSTON. ... AGENTS—J. & H. McLENNAN, Montreal; E. CHAFFEY & CO., Toronto; H. McLENNAN, Chicago; JAMES MITCHELL, Milwaukee.

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1863 Chicago Line. 1863 For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the Western Transportation Company BETWEEN CHICAGO AND BUFFALO, FORMING A DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers. Running in connection, at Buffalo, with the New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express; The WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY and Troy and Erie Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal. At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. ... JOHN H. MOSS, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 20 Broadway; HUGH ALLEN, Agent Western Transportation Co., No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.; M. S. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 3 Astor House, N. Y.; J. R. WILGUS & CO., Proprietors of Union Express and Agents Troy & Erie Line, No. 207 Broadway, and No. 11 Coenties Slip, N. Y.; BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio; W. W. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburg, Pa. RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agts., Office foot of State street, Chicago. SHELDON PEASE, Managing Agt., Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo. A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

THE NORTHERN Transportation Company OF OHIO, IS PREPARED TO TRANSPORT PROPERTY BETWEEN BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST, WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH. This well known line of fifteen first class screw Steamers connects at OGDENSBURGH with railroad for Boston and all points in New England; at Cape Vincent with the Railroads between Cape Vincent and New York; and at Oswego with a line of thirty first class Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. Form a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego, to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, and a TRI WEEKLY LINE To Chicago and Intermediate Ports. AGENTS. ... N. J. HOWE, Chicago. Office and dock foot of North LaSalle street.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 325 Miles Double Track. In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the past year, and ... FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust. THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities.) ... SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. ... FREIGHTS. ... LIVE STOCK. ... ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ... H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Business Cards.

J. C. DEAN, DENTIST, 41 Clark street, (nearly opposite the Sherman House.)

REMOVAL.—Todd, Dexter & Co. have removed from 141 to 124 South Water street, Where they will continue to transact a General Commission business, and would respectfully solicit consignments of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments.

LAND SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING.—SAMUEL S. GREELEY, 83 Dearborn street, having filed his bond and taken out a license as Surveyor under the provisions of the new City Charter, is prepared to make surveys and subdivisions, and to perform all duties heretofore pertaining to the office of City Surveyor, now abolished.

JEVNE & ALMINI, FRESCO PAINTERS, 101 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

CUTLER, BALL & CO. LIGHTNING ROD DEALERS And Commission Merchants, 93 Kinzie street, Chicago.

M. A. HOWELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, No. 34 Cortlandt street, New York. ESTABLISHED IN 1837. Manufactory at New Brunswick, N. J. The special attention given to those who submit their orders to us when unable to visit New York, has won for us a high reputation in the trade. We give prompt satisfaction to all who send in their orders by letter.

ERNEST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

Bags.

CORN EXCHANGE. Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS! Of every description. 157 South Water Street. 157. MILLERS, SEAMLESS, BURLAPS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY, HAM AND FEED BAGS. Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR any one wishing to engage in business. A first class STOVE, TIN, AND Hardware Business FOR SALE. ... Address Post Office Box 26, or R. W. LANDRETH, ...

Proposals.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Treasury Department Office of Construction, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock M. of May 11th, 1863, for all Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, required by the Treasury Department prior to January 1st, 1864. ... ISAIAH ROGERS, Engineer in charge Treasury Department.

SEWERAGE BRICKS WANTED. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, May 6th, at which time the Board will open the same, for the delivery of all or part of 4,000,000 Sewerage Bricks. To be whole, hard, free from lime, pebbles ... Proposals will be directed to the Board of Public Works, indorsed "Proposals for Sewerage Brick." The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids received. ... Commissioners of the Board of Public Works. Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, April 25th, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN STATIONERY. Sealed proposals for furnishing the State of Iowa with Stationery, as per the following Schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, at Des Moines, ... SCHEDULE. ... J. W. CATTELL, Auditor of State. Des Moines, April 8, 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, April 23d, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on the sixth day of May next, for the Grading, Bridging, Culverts, Cattle Guards and Masonry, ... The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids. ... W. W. WALKER, Chief Engineer.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, terminates, by limitation, this 1st day of May, 1863. The business of the late partnership will be closed by G. C. Pearson, who alone is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, &c. G. C. PEARSON, J. H. F. GRACE. May 1st, 1863.

The undersigned, having formed a copartnership, will continue the General Produce Commission Business, under the name and style of G. C. PEARSON & CO., as heretofore, at 179 South Water st., Chicago. G. C. PEARSON, W. C. MOREYNOLD.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of THROOP & LEARNED Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. JOHN E. THROOP, S. J. LEARNED. Chicago, May 1, 1863.

The undersigned will continue the Lumber business at the old stand, First Yard South of Van Buren Street Bridge—West Side. S. J. LEARNED. Chicago, May 1, 1863.

FROM AND AFTER THIS date, Mr. ROSCOE R. FROHOCK is admitted a partner in our firm. VAN WAGENEN & CO. Chicago, May 1st, 1863.

NOTICE—The notice in yesterday's TRIBUNE, alleging that the partnership under the name of G. T. GILBERT & CO., Was dissolved on the 1st of April, 1863, by mutual consent of G. T. Gilbert and A. Bidell, ... 8th day of January, 1864, Unless sooner terminated by notice from me, according to the terms of the partnership contract. G. T. GILBERT. April 24, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general Commission business, under the firm name of HOWE & ROBBINS. Office, 141 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. SAMUEL HOWE, E. V. ROBBINS. Chicago, May 1st, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have this day taken into partnership my brother WM. W. SALTONSTALL. The business will be conducted, hereafter, under the name of F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO. Chicago, May 1st, 1863. F. G. SALTONSTALL.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. GEORGE BARRON has this day become a partner in my Provision and ... business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Henry Milward & Co. HENRY MILWARD.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE JOLIET AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., Boston, April 8th, 1863. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the choice of Directors, for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before such meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, at Joliet, on TUESDAY, the sixteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. J. W. BROOKS, President. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, May 1, 1863. ANNUAL MEETING.—The stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co. Interest due May 1st on the Chicago Depot Bonds issued by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, will be paid at the office of S. J. GLOVER, Cashier, Near Madison street bridge, on the presentation of the coupons. F. R. MYERS, Treasurer. Pittsburgh, April 18th, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, New York, May 2d, 1863. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday, the fifth (5th) day of June next, at eleven (11) A. M., and closed at twelve (12) M. HENRY FARNAM, President. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Chicago, April 21, 1863. The annual meeting of the Bond-holders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. JAMES R. YOUNG, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and other action of any business that may come before it. J. W. MOGINNISS, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK.—RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK.—Pursuant to a decree and order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice to all persons holding bills of the RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK Must deposit the same with him at his office, ... on or before the ... day of August, A. D. 1863, or be ... excluded from any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank. JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

Educational.

ST. MARY'S HALL, Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., the Bishop of New Jersey—PRESIDENT. The Rev. Elvin K. Smith—PRINCIPAL. Terms in full, for board and tuition, $225 (payable in advance) per session of five months, beginning May 1 and November 1. Thorough instruction in Music, Drawing and Painting, the modern languages, Latin, and all the branches of a complete English education. Apply for circular, or for admission, to the Principal at Burlington, N. J.

MRS. SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, At LENOX, Massachusetts. Mrs. Charles Sedgwick opens her school for the summer term of twenty weeks on the 7th of May. Circulars may be had on application to H. W. Bishop, Chicago.

LASELL SEMINARY, AUBURNDALE, MASS. The Summer Quarter of this Institution commences on Thursday, April 23d. This Institution offers to young ladies the best advantages ... G. W. BRIGGS, Principal.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1863.

THE CITY.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm rung at half past six o'clock last evening for the Fifth District was in consequence of the burning out of a foul chimney on North Avenue.

COOL.—Three more cargoes of ice arrived here on Saturday. At the present rate of delivery the prospects for summer are not very flattering.

ROBBED.—A servant in the Tremont, named Stephen Doe, was robbed last night of a wallet containing $11.85. The expert thief took it from beneath Doe's pillow without arousing him.

LLOYD'S POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.—John R. Walsh, corner of Custom House Place and Madison street, has for sale Lloyd's Post Office Directory of the United States and Canadas, with the new postal laws, etc., for 1863.

NEW ROOMS.—The Chicago Musical Union take possession of their new rooms in the Methodist church block, lately occupied by Bloan's Commercial College, Monday evening, May 4th. It is expected that there will be an abundance of good music and a social time generally. Let all the active members be on hand.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF HORSES.—Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of the government sale of condemned and captured horses, at St. Louis. The sale will be continued for three or four weeks longer, and offers a splendid chance for those desiring to obtain horses at low figures.

FROM THE 72ND REGIMENT.—Chaplain Barnes of the 72nd Regiment (2d Board of Trade) has just arrived in the city, direct from the seat of war. He has numerous packages, letters, &c., for the friends of the boys in his regiment, and for the purpose of delivering them, will be at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Methodist block, on Monday evening.

THEATRE—LITTLE BAREFOOT.—Miss Maggie Mitchell will appear this (Monday) evening in a new play entitled "The little Barefoot," being the companion piece to "The Cricket," and written by the same author. Whatever popularity Miss Mitchell has gained by her performance of "Fanchon" will in no degree be diminished by her assumption of its sister play. In both Miss Mitchell has been entirely successful. Her engagements extends to two weeks only.

THEFT.—A soldier, named Henry Ginassy, belonging to the 37th Iowa infantry, was arrested Saturday morning, for pocketing articles that did not belong to him, in the store of Sproule & Chapoton, 99 Lake street. The poor fellow was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, and has been for some time in the hospital in this city, where everybody was greatly attached to him on account of his good disposition. He is not a professional thief, by any means, as he cried bitterly and confessed to the theft when he was arrested.

STREET PARADE.—The Ellsworth Zouaves, Capt. Brand, gave a street parade on Saturday, turning out with full ranks. The splendid corps were the observed of all observers and attracted universal admiration by their excellent drill and manoeuvers. They were headed by the old Light Guard Band, which furnished capital music. In the evening a meeting of young men was held at the Armory, Garrett Block, to consider the expediency of organizing a second company, to be called Company B, of the Ellsworth Battalion. The attendance was large and the feeling enthusiastic. A number of names were added to the muster roll. There will be an adjourned meeting on Monday night to perfect the organization.

AN IMPROVEMENT NEEDED.—The drive from Chicago to Evanston is now by far the most delightful of any in the vicinity of the city. The road has just been graveled northward from Rosehill, and is in capital order—smooth as a house-floor, and nearly as level—along its whole length. Inside of the city, from the head of Wells street to North avenue, along Clark, an improvement of the street is much needed, and people who have occasion to know how great is the tide of travel that passes over that half mile, have not, for the last three months, ceased to wonder why the Board of Public Works should be willing to permit their administration to be disgraced by the continuance of that nuisance. The road to the great public cemeteries, over which most of the dead of the city pass, should at least be tolerable. Will the Commissioners see to it?

TORNADO INSURANCE COMPANY.—The recent terrible tornado in Grundy county, Ill., by which thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed, has directed renewed attention to the fact that these visitations are becoming more and more frequent in this country, and suggested to the people that they should protect themselves against the heavy and sometimes ruinous losses entailed upon them in this manner. To insure against losses by tornadoes is certainly a novel idea; but if a prudent man insures his property against loss by fire, why should he not also insure it against other contingencies equally beyond his control? For the past two years, the Tornado Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill.—an advertisement of which will be found in another column—has been in operation, insuring against losses of this character; and the ample success it has met with testifies to the popular appreciation of this new idea. A personal acquaintance with the managers of this Company enables us to say of them that they are honorable and responsible men, many of them holding positions of trust and influence, whom we can safely commend to the confidence of our readers.

Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago—Its Organization.

The subscribers to the capital stock of the new Merchants' Insurance Company met on Saturday afternoon, at the rooms of the Mercantile Association, for the purpose of organization. H. W. King, of Barrett, King & Co., was made Chairman, and John Tyrrell, of Burley & Tyrrell, Secretary. It was announced informally that $114,000 had already been subscribed, and that the sum could be increased to $250,000 if it was deemed advisable, as offers had been received to that effect, from capitalists and others. Without taking any formal action, there was a tacit agreement that the capital should be limited to $200,000, and the subscriptions confined to merchants so far as possible. Nearly the whole number of shares subscribed for being represented at the meeting, it was resolved to proceed to the election of a Board of Directors, whereupon Messrs. John Bartlett and Merrill Ladd were appointed Tellers. The following gentlemen were elected to the first Board of Direction:

William McKindley, H. W. Hinsdale,
H. A. Hurlbut, Henry W. King,
John Tyrrell, John V. Farwell,
Geo. Armour, Sol. A. Smith,
Wm. E. Doggett.

It will be readily seen that these gentlemen are among our heaviest merchants, and can themselves influence a large amount of business to the new organization. We consider the auspices under which the "Merchants'" starts out as most favorable; and if the proper selection of Secretary is made, there can be no doubt of full success.

The Matinee.

The last matinee of the Philharmonic series came off at Bryan Hall on Saturday afternoon. The audience, though not the largest, was certainly a splendid one, and represented the acme of the styles. In an æsthetic point of view, that is, as seen through the eyes of the milliner and modiste, it was worth studying, but musically it was so so, fully up to the standard of the Labitsky polka. One couldn't expect a convention of butterflies and humming birds to be very classical; the sober old robins and larks are less gaudy in plumage, but a trifle more musical.

The programme was unusually good and unusually well performed. The andante from Beethoven's Second was finely rendered, and its great chords and poetic tones came thrilling through the trifles of polka and waltz with wonderful power. Mr. Nuruberger's solo on the clarionet created quite a furor, and the hearty applause was well deserved for his fine execution of the variations. Balatka's effective transcription from Stradella was played con amore, and well received. A waltz from Strauss followed, and then with the enticing melody and stately measures of the Schiller March, we bid good bye to the Philharmonic till next winter. The season is closed. We shall miss the horn and the flute from their corners, and our demonstrative friend of the trombone. Good bye symphony, big fiddles and little fiddles, Balatka and baton! The spring days are upon us; strawberries, dog-star and country pic-nics. Araminta may lay aside her lorgnette, and pagoda shall no longer stand against the wall. We must wait patiently "till the melancholy days are come."

LATER AND BETTER.—Since the above was put in type we learn that a large number of the concert-goers, incited by the ladies, have determined to start a subscription for three more matinees. We trust the move will be thoroughly successful as we are certain the concerts will be.

Inauguration of City Officers.

The Recorder's Court will be opened this morning at 10 o'clock for the inauguration of the new Judge and the approval of the Clerk's bonds.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Mayor Sherman will be inaugurated, in the Council chamber, and deliver the Inaugural Address, which Mr. Sheahan of the *Post* has written for him. It is said to be in Sheahan's best style, he having put forth his handsomest effort to gain the city printing thereby. It is reported to be even better than his veto message.

The Clerical Imbroglio.

No session of the Star Chamber was held on Saturday, the various clergymen comprising the court being compelled to leave the city to officiate in their respective parishes. A dangerous leak has been discovered in the United States Circuit Court rooms, and the Bishop has once more ordered the concern back to Joliet. The caravan will leave on the first train, Monday morning, the session commencing at 11 o'clock. The Bishop is thoroughly convinced that his little tin box is not as safe here as at Joliet. Extra precautions have been taken in the City of Rocks to prevent the leak. The old gas burners have been put on, and the windows have been tightly wadded. The doorkeepers have been freshly cautioned, and the reporters, it is understood, will be sent to the large stone hotel kept by Sam. Casey. The Bishop still keeps his offer open to furnish the reporters with such matter as he shall deem proper to be published. This, however, would subject them to the charge of publishing garbled statements and they have therefore declined the kindness.

It is candidly expected that the curtain will fall upon the farce this week, if the bottom does not fall out of itself. The lawyers, however, seem determined to see the thing out, and say they have enlisted for the war. One of them, to our certain knowledge, has a case of some importance set for the September term, and it is quite probable he will consent to submit the Imbroglio before dog days.

The Tycoon is in bad spirits over the unsuccessful result of his attempt to introduce good morals into Chicago circles, and we understand declares that if the "Colby investigation" was not so fully defunct, he would revive it as a sort of counter irritant. Mr. and Mrs. Everett have gone home to Cleveland. The latter's health is very feeble, and this course was absolutely necessary. It is expected that a commission of one counsel from each side will depart soon for the Forest City, for the purpose of concluding her cross-examination. There is a rumor current that McVicker is preparing the Imbroglio for the stage. Great will be the farcial attractions of the piece. That "leak" will be exhibited in its native purity, and the original tin box with its "double locks" has been secured as an additional attraction.

A Home Regiment.

For some time past, several of our prominent business men have been agitating the subject of the formation of a city regiment out of the home companies. There are nearly enough companies here now to make a regiment. True, in some of them there are only about a score of men; but it is believed that a regimental organization would incite that degree of enthusiasm which would certainly fill up the ranks.

A large sum of money has already been subscribed for the purpose of organizing and equipping the regiment, and the order for equipments has been forwarded to New York. All the arrangements are not yet completed, but the work is so far advanced, and it is in the hands of such enterprising men, that we may safely calculate upon the regiment as a fixed fact. The uniform has not been decided upon, but that at present used by the Ellsworth Zouaves is looked upon with much favor, and will likely be adopted as the uniform of the regiment.

The officers have not yet been chosen, but it is asserted that John L. Hancock, Esq., of the Board of Trade, is to be Colonel, and Capt. E. L. Brand, of the Ellsworth Zouaves, Lieutenant Colonel. Col. Hancock will do credit to the position, and with such a man at the head, assisted by a gentleman of Capt. Brand's experience in military matters, as Lieutenant Colonel, the regiment must win its way to public favor.

It is contemplated to push the organization forward with all possible dispatch, and fill up the regiment during the ensuing week. With this end in view, a meeting will be held in a few days, due notice of which will be given. The respective companies will be provided with halls and armories, and regimental drills will be had at stated intervals.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Curtiss Land Suit.

Our readers will remember a litigation started about two years ago by Mrs. Curtiss, the widow of the late Mayor Curtiss, of this city, involving the title to a large tract of valuable land in a populous part of the West Division of this city. The claim, we understand, was based upon a deed of trust, conveying the property in question to William H. Brown, in trust for Mary Curtiss, during her life, and after her death to her children, with a proviso expressly forbidding any anticipation of the income, or alienation of the property; and also forbidding James Curtiss, the husband of the lady, from doing anything to affect the property, and providing that he and his heirs should never have any interest in the property, or power to control it in any manner. The deed of trust was framed to secure the property to the wife for her life; then at her death to her children, in such a manner as to secure it from the husband and his creditors, if it could be done by human councils or means. The most eminent counsel of the city at that time were consulted and employed to ensure success. Ten or twelve years after this was done, a suit in chancery was set on foot at his instance, but ostensibly in the name of his wife, to have the land sold, and the proceeds paid over to the wife on her written orders, no resistance was made by the trustee, and finally a decree was entered, ordering a sale of the land, and the payment of the money to Mrs. Curtiss, or to such persons as she should direct in writing to receive it.

Under this decree, the lands were sold in the speculating times of 1855-56, and in the neighborhood of $100,000 was realized by the sales—all of which was received by James Curtiss, under the written directions of his wife for that purpose. In 1859 he died, insolvent; his wife's money was all gone; a large estate bought by him in Champaign county, and stocked with his wife's money thus put into his hands, was soon after sold under mortgages and trust deeds, and Mrs. Curtiss found herself destitute in the world. The trust estate so providently contrived to render impossible the very calamity which had befallen her, was gone—not a vestige of it was left. Under the advice of able counsel, among the highest in the State, she brought suit in the Superior Court of this city, and in the Supreme Court of the State, to set aside the decree of sale and the deed of sale, and to have her lands restored to her. After two years' efforts and repeated trials, both here and in the Supreme Court on appeal, she has been worsted, and a final judgment against her was pronounced by Chief Justice Caton, which puts an end to the struggles and to her hopes.

The great question in the case was, whether the proceedings, which in effect, whatever may have been the pretence at the time to the contrary, subverted and destroyed the trust estate, especially created for her, were not in fraud of her rights, and absolutely void, as against her claims. This was the ground taken in her favor by Judge Scates, her principal counsel. This raised the question of the extent and power of the Court of Chancery to exercise jurisdiction in the matter; the defendants' Counsel, Mr. Windett, taking the ground that the Court of Chancery has the power to control and remodel trust estates in proper cases; and even to set aside the provisions of a deed of trust in the exercise of its discretionary powers, if the true interests of the parties demand it; and that though the Court may have made an improper decree in ordering a sale of the lands, and in directing the trustee to pay over the proceeds so as to put the whole trust fund within the control of James Curtiss, yet that did not effect the validity of the order made, and the proceedings so far as to interfere with the rights of third parties who had bought on faith of the decree, and paid their money for the land. And also, that in their favor, the conduct of Mrs. Curtiss in participating in the proceedings, and in the sales, and receipt of the purchase money, was binding upon her, although at the time a married woman.

Many very abstruse and difficult questions of law arose in the case; the discussion of the question as to the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery over trusts, and married women, and the legal capacities of the latter, was perhaps one of the most exhaustive and able in the annals of our jurisprudence.

The opinion of Chief Justice Caton, which is very able and profound, deserves to rank as a master-piece of judicial argument. It is a valuable contribution to the law of our State, and would do no discredit to Westminster Hall in the palmiest days of Hardwicke, or Eldon.

The case was argued in the Supreme Court by ex-Chief Justice Scott, on the part of Mrs. Curtis; and by Arthur W. Windett for the defendant, the purchaser, and present owner of the land.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LAND SALES.—During the past week, the business of the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad was unusually brisk, and although the offices were closed on Thursday, the sales of the week amounted to seventy, as follows: Forty-two forty acre lots; nineteen eighties; one one hundred and twenty; six one hundred and sixties and two three hundred and twenties. The large proportion of small lots taken is a favorable index of the settlement of the country by permanent farmers.

MEETING OF THE UNION CLUB.

Addresses by Colonels Morris and Hawkins.

The regular meeting of the Union Club was held on Saturday evening, and was numerously attended. Colonel F. A. Eastman, President of the Club, was in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the proposition made by G. W. Gage, at a previous meeting, to change the name of the Club so that it should be called the "Union War Club," came before the meeting, and a vote being taken, the proposition was lost.

Philip Wadsworth gave notice that at the next regular meeting of the Club he should introduce a proposition to so amend the constitution as to require each member to pay into the treasury the sum of $1.00, to defray the current expenses of the organization. An opportunity was then given for those present who had not yet signed the Constitution, to do so, and a large number of signatures were obtained. Col. Morris, of Kentucky, being present, was introduced by the Chair, and proceeded to address the Club briefly upon matters connected with the Southern rebellion.

The Colonel observed that since the organization of the Club he had been traveling in Kentucky considerably, and he found that the various Union organizations at the North gave great encouragement to the loyal people of the Border States. The speaker gave a sad account of the manner in which the people of Kentucky were divided upon the war question, but said the loyal men were determined to stand by the old flag, at all hazards, and see the struggle through to a successful termination.

Col. Hawkins, of East Tennessee, was next introduced, and spoke for sometime in an earnest and an eloquent manner. He said that for several months after the rebellion broke out, the Union men of East Tennessee held meetings somewhat similar to the one he was then addressing; but they were not held in fine halls, lit with gas, but in the mountains and valleys, by moonlight. It was under such circumstances that they met together for the purpose of devising ways and means to facilitate their escape from the clutches of the rebel hordes that surrounded them.

The speaker proceeded to give an elaborate history of Buell's campaign in Kentucky, paying his compliments to that defunct officer in a manner that showed him up in the light of a full-blown traitor.

The speaker was glad there was a prospect that secession sympathizers in the North would be compelled to stop their treasonable utterances, or else be punished as they deserved. The Union army in the South would whip the traitors down there, but the loyal men in the North must take care of the Copperheads at home.

The only "armistice" which the Union soldiers would ever accept would be unconditional submission to Federal authority by the rebels in arms; and every one of them who was convicted of treason should be hanged.

The prospect now was encouraging, not only for the redemption of Tennessee, but for the overthrow of the rebellion. Loyal men should take courage; our cause was prospering, and must ultimately succeed.

The conscript act would sweep away the great bulk of the Northern traitors, who should be at once passed South to their own master, Jeff. Davis.

After thanking the audience for their attention. Col. Hawkins sat down amid loud applause.

Interesting remarks were also made by Dr. Kellogg, of Sycamore; Mr. Van Wood, of Milwaukee, and Peter Page, of this city. On motion of Mr. Page, Col. Hawkins was invited to address the public on Tuesday evening next, at the Court House Square.

The Club then adjourned.

The Spring Styles.

For the past week the great army of housekeepers have been busy in re-arranging the domestic economy for the Spring and Summer campaign, while others have made a complete change of base, taking their household goods and departing in dray and express wagons to new quarters. The mania for putting to rights has never before been so severe. It has been a time of sad discontent to *paterfamilias* without any sun of York to illumine the scene. Housekeepers have not alone had the mania. It has extended to the storekeepers and to business men throughout the entire city. Even Chittenden, the tutelar divinity of the busy, little iron seamstress, has commenced setting his charming little bijou of a place in order, and Mr. Brooks, now representing the latter during his absence to New York, is as busy as a bee in honey time, with the little army of carpenters, painters, frescoers, decorators, scrubbers and cleaners in attiring the Lake street emporium in its new spring suit. The ceaseless patter of female feet over the tesselated entrance had defaced the tiles somewhat. The sun and wind and rain had marred the elaborate outer frescoing, while the continued presence of the crowd within the elegant apartment rendered it necessary that new touches should be applied to place the establishment on a par with these glorious May days. Mr. Chittenden is an enthusiast in his art, for sewing machinery is worthy the title, and believes in elegance and beauty, and neatness in his little domain of the clicking and polished steel fingers; and as a result, the Wheeler & Wilson Emporium, in a few days, will come out in its spring suit as good as new. It is a cheering index of success; a success springing alike from the legitimate business qualities and enterprise of the agent, and from the merit of the excellent machine he represents.

THE BIGAMIST.—Charles P. Freeman, the bigamist, who left a wife or wives in the East and came West to captivate and marry rural maidens with susceptible tendencies, was taken to the Penitentiary at Joliet on Wednesday, to serve out his term of thirty days. The officers of the prison had read the Chicago papers, and had formed a very poor opinion of Freeman, which was not at all lessened by his appearance when he arrived at the prison. He was dressed "killingly;" doeskin pants of the most approved cut and style; broadcloth coat of exquisite shape; a vest, the pattern of which would turn the head of an exquisite; silk hat, one of Parmly's latest; faultless kid gloves, and a luxuriant growth of hair, whiskers, and a killing moustache, completed his *tout ensemble*. Dr. Buck determined that his thirty days at the Penitentiary should be remembered. By his orders his head was cropped close to the scalp, and his whiskers, moustache and all fell before the rapacious clipping of the shears. He was arrayed in the prison garb and at once sent to the quarters, labeled "to be put through."

THANKS.—The thanks of the entire community are due to Superintendent Rehm for locating policemen at the corner of Lake and Clark streets to protect the ladies in crossing. Their management of the vehicles is admirable, and the ladies can now cross with perfect safety. Another excellent arrangement is the regulation of the corner of Randolph and Clark streets. Loafers and professional jurors, who have been accustomed to congregate there have found it too hot for them and have been dispersed to curse some other locality.

NOTES ON DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS—No. 6.

By I. Winslow Ayer, M. D.

THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, Rooms 12 and 13, McCormick's Building, Corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.

As we have seen in tracing the relation of Nasal Catarrh and Throat diseases to Consumption, there are times, perhaps days or even whole weeks together, when the affection gives little or no annoyance, and the patient flatters himself that that it has entirely passed away, when a sudden cold or other cause of irritation occurs, and the progress of the disease is materially hastened. At this season of the year, especially, when our houses are re-painted, re-papered, and other work incident to the season is going on, then, not unfrequently, the disease becomes apparent, and admonishes the patient of the terrible future which must follow if the inflammation is not speedily allayed. Many there are who endeavor to convince themselves that the evil is not of any magnitude, and will pass away with the special cause of the irritation; but experience will prove to them the fearful error, as it has to thousands who have preceded them to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

We would not convey the idea that in all cases the disease is alike rapid or early fatal. There are persons of great vitality, remarkable powers of endurance, and the ability of regulating their habits, etc., who may live for years, and speak of the affection as only a great and serious annoyance; but we venture the assertion that nine-tenths of the number selected from the strongest, who, having catarrh or throat disease, and neglecting to apply proper remedies, sooner or later fall victims to consumption. What matters it that the patient lives a few months longer than his neighbor, if that additional period of life is made up of pain and suffering, a condition in which he can neither experience pleasure himself or impart it to others? Life presents few attractions for those persons who, living in constant affliction, are conscious of the certainty of a fatal termination of their disease at no distant day; they "die a thousand deaths anticipating one."

If there are persons then who may endure long, and drag out a miserable existence, wearing out the sympathy of their families and friends, becoming more and more irritable and unsuitable, lost to all enjoyment themselves and depriving those who love them best, of happiness—by far the greater number pass away. By short and rapid stages the inflammation pursues its downward course; Catarrh becomes Throat Disease, this becomes Bronchitis, which quickly becomes Bronchial Consumption, and the vail is soon drawn. We have seen numerous cases where the terrible disease has run its entire course, from its first invasion to the close of life, in a few months.

In a climate so capricious as ours it is wise to use all needful precautions to prevent contracting a cold, and having, despite our best efforts, taken cold, it is the most culpable carelessness if we neglect proper measures for averting its consequences. Not that we would have people remain in doors and exclude the pure air of heaven from their habitations, or to be forever dosing the stomach with nauseous drugs. No—we say to all, go ahead and enjoy the glorious sunlight—gather flowers, and find enjoyment and health in the groves, parks, fields, and on the margin of our beautiful lake. Use cold water freely, observe prudence in diet and in dress—do these things and the reward awaits him [illegible]

No one therefore who is afflicted with Nasal Catarrh or Throat affection is safe while it is suffered to exist. Often slight causes give rise to serious complications, for example; the Uvula, or pendulous organ which hangs down from the palatine arch just over the root of the tongue, is very apt to get relaxed, and by its pendency becoming relaxed it stretches out lengthwise, so that its lower extremity sometimes rests upon the tongue, tickling it, and causing an unmanageable cough.

Persons who are not accustomed to see the variety of Throat Diseases are prone to prescribe medicines to be swallowed into the stomach for this affliction, upon the belief that the lungs are diseased, and when at length all the cough mixtures fail, the patient despairs, and too often, Consumption does ensue. The cause was trivial at first and might have been quickly removed. How important is it, therefore, that before the patient enters upon any course of medication, a careful examination be made by one competent to decide upon the nature and extent of the disease.

The complaint known by the name *Bronchocele* or *Goitre*, prevails in certain localities, and on the lake shore there are numerous cases. We will venture the remark that in a belt of country on the lake and extending many miles into the interior, there is not a town, however small, but where there may be found one or more persons thus afflicted. It is thought to originate from the use of water impregnated with lime or earthy matter; and this theory is strengthened by the fact that it is seldom found in families where rain water is used. It appears as a prominent, soft, elastic tumor, occupying the front of the throat. It is tender, and the skin is not discolored. In old cases the tumor becomes hard.

The disease not only presents an ugly, unsightly appearance, but often the bronchocele, by pressure upon the windpipe, causes difficulty in swallowing and of breathing, and after a time becomes dangerous. They appear mostly upon the necks of women. Happily, by the Ærian System of Cure they are speedily removed.

Of this system it may be truly said the effects are prompt and permanent. There is no waiting months or weeks for improvement to be manifest. It is apparent from the start.

The medical agent is conveyed directly to the part diseased.

The early spring is peculiarly favorable for the use of these new remedies, and their effect upon the blood and general circulation is remarkable.

All interested are invited to call for investigation, and every facility will be afforded free of charge.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS OF CHICAGO.—The notice that you see in the St. Louis papers to the effect that there are "Jours" wanted in this city is all a ruse, for at the present time there are Painters in this city that are lying idle, with no work, and all on account of a few tyrants trying to rule the Journeymen Painters' Association of St. Louis.
my4-4t By Order of the Association.

THE DENTAL IMBROGLIO.—The undersigned has been pained to witness the spectacle of an impending imbroglio among his colleagues in this city. He fears that in the excitement and passion in which they are likely to be plunged, they will forget the interests of their patrons, and fail to do justice to the important business of the profession. Therefore I would suggest to the community generally, in view of the above indications, that they patronize those dentists who do not manifest a quarrelsome and meddlesome spirit, but prefer rather to attend to their legitimate duties, and make their crimes tend to the good of their patrons.

As the undersigned has no intention of being dragged into any imbroglio, in which his brethren are engaged, he has no hesitation in offering his untrammelled services to the people of Chicago.
JACOB P. FULLER, Dentist, 124 South Clark Street.

SCHOOL OF TRADE, J. Dyhrenfurth, Principal—a practical institution, recommended by the business men of Chicago. ap26-2w

☞ Gold Medal Pianos at New York wholesale prices. Also all other Musical Instruments. Italian strings just received at Julius Bauer, 99 South Clark street. ap30-6t

☞ Call at 78 La Salle street for putting in Gas Pipes in new or old buildings. McGinley is the most practical man in the city, at 78 La Salle street. ap30-7t

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. ap25-1m.

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street and 123 South Clark street, clean and dye ladies' dresses, shawls, &c. Gents' coats, vests and pants renovated in a superior manner. Bonnets dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest style. mh10-3m

☞ NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in Reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap19-4w

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education.

☞ The Preparatory Class of the School of Trade educates boys for business, and prepares them to support themselves. ap28-2w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1863.

The general money market shows very little, if any change since our last report. The demand all round is heavy, but bankers are still fully able to meet it. Currency as yet is in full supply, but there is no surplus. The amount of exchange making is very large, but the demand seems thus far about to keep pace with the supply.

The prices of gold in Wall street, as reported by private dispatches, were 150—150—150¼—the latter at the close of the first board.

The lines were down, so that we got no report from the second; but they will probably be found in our late night dispatches. Here the rates were pretty uniform at 148@149—the latter for round lots. The amount changing hands is small.

The price of silver is 135@138. New Treasury notes selling, ¼; Canada, 145; Indiana State Bank and Kentucky, 102@103.

The buying price of New York exchange is par @⅛; selling, ¼, except by a single house, selling as heretofore, at ⅛.

Some of the heavier banks concede a fraction to best customers on round lots.

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1863.

	1862.	1863.	
Freight	$18,845.99	$31,213.19	$12,367.20 Inc.
Passengers	7,555.36	8,349.18	793.82 Inc.
Mails, &c.	2,500.33	1,250.00	1,250.33 Dec.
	$28,901.68	$40,812.37	$11,910.69 Inc.

For the month, 1863	$135,516.42
1862	90,179.64
Increase	$45,336.78
Corrected earnings for the previous mo	$139,236.00

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, May 2, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Irregular.

P., F. W. & C. 3d	104	C. & T.	109¼
Pac. Mail	169¾	C. & R. I.	96
N. Y. C.	116¾	T. & W.	79
Erie	84¾	T. & W. pfd.	76
Erie pfd.	102	P. Ft. W. & C.	69½
Harlem	94¾	Ch. & A.	75
Harl. pfd.	101	A. & T. H.	44¾
Mich. C.	100	A. & T. H. pfd.	73
M. S.	69¾	Chi. & A. pfd.	94
Ill. C. scrip	94¾	C. & N. W.	33
C. & Pitts.	83¾	C. B. & Q.	108
M. & P. D. C.	44¾	Mo. 6s	64¼
G. & C.	95¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81, c.	107@107¼	U. S. 1 yr cert.	102
7.30 Notes	106@106¼	Do. new	99¼
U. S. '81 regd	106		

Closing quotations—Treasury 7.30, 106¼ bid, 107 asked; M. O. 6s, 64@64¼ bid; Pacific Mail S. S., 169¾ bid, 169¾ bid; Harlem, 93¾ bid, 95 asked; N. Y. C. 117 bid, 117¼ asked; Cumberland Coal pfd, 31 bid, 31¾ asked; Quicksilver, 48¾ bid, 49 asked; Erie pfd. 102¾ bid 103 asked; American gold, 149¾ bid, 150 asked; Hudson River, 124¾ bid, 125 asked; Canton Co., 30¾ bid, 31 asked.

MONEY—Easy at 5 ℘ cent.

Sterling exchange in moderate request at 164¾@165¾ for first-class bills.

Gold lower, opening at 50¾, declining to 49¾, and closing at 49¾@50.

Total exports of specie to-day, $371,350.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	500	37252	11500	....	....
G & C U R R	600	5000	2500	1229	321	....
R I R R	473	1400	700	1000	300	....
Ill C R R	1680	1750	4550	1200	....	....
C B & Q R R	557	973	23813	2841	1095	425
N W R R	1246	12240	....	6250	50	....
A & St L R R	500	334	4913	635	....	....
Total	5055	22096	72601	24095	1816	425
Corresp'd w'k last year	4681	7653	84079	2513	3716	2109

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Hides. lbs.	High-w'es. brls.	Live Hogs. No.	Drs'd Hogs. No.	Beef. C'tle. No.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	830	2780	50	190	....	14
R I R R	....	....	....	450	....	317
Ill C R R	....	8000	50	1109	....	482
C B & Q R R	....	21548	....	1329	....	578
N W R R	....	1280	....	....	....	....
A & St L R R	....	83231	....	1063	....	664
Total	830	116819	100	4861	....	2055
Corresp'd w'k last year	....	47568	906	1450	248	....

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barl'y. bu.
Buffalo	2800	....	144750	....	....	....
Oswego	....	15325	....	....	....	....
Pt. Colborne	....	....	12450	....	....	....
Kingston	....	....	15675	....	....	....
Goderich	....	....	....	....	....	....
To other Pts	....	....	6000	....	....	....
Total	2800	15325	178875	....	....	....

The receipts of produce to-day embraced 5,055 brls flour, 22,096 bu wheat, 72,601 bu corn, 24,095 bu oats, 1,816 bu rye, and 425 bu barley. The shipments by lake were 4,966 brls flour.

The movement of the Army of the Potomac has caused a fluttering among speculators, and produce as well as gold is unsettled and dull.

To-day on 'Change, the general markets were inactive and dull, and prices of nearly every article ruled lower.

The wheat market opened flat, and before the close it suffered a decline of 1½@2c per bushel—with light sales of No. 1 Spring at $1.16@1.17; No. 2 Spring 99c@$1.00; and Rejected Spring at 80@83½c—the market closing quiet at 99c for No. 2 Spring in good houses, and $1.16 for No. 1 Spring. Winter wheat was entirely neglected—buyers and sellers being too far apart to admit of any transactions.

There was no demand for Flour, except at a material decline, and we note light sales of supers at $3.70@4.50. A lot of 1,200 brls spring extra was sold but the price was kept private. There is no doubt, however, that a concession of 10@15c was made by the seller.

The Corn market also shared in the general stagnation, and we have to note a decline in prices of fully ½c per bushel—with sales of only about 30,000 bushels at 53c for River White Mixed afloat; 46½c for River Rejected afloat; 53c for White Corn in store; 48@48½c for Mixed Corn in store; and 46½c for Rejected Corn in store—the market closing dull.

The demand for Oats in store was light, and the market again fell about 1c ℘ bushel—with sales of No 1 at 56@57c, and Rejected at 54@55c. Besides this about 1,800 bushels were sold at 68c delivered, including sacks.

Rye was steady at 78½c for No 1 in store. Barley was quiet at 80@1.25 for inferior to good. Highwines were firm, with sales of 310 brls at 38c, and 100 brls at 38½c.

Seeds were dull and neglected—Flax selling at $2.95; Hungarian at $1.00@1.12½; Clover at $4.75, and Timothy at $1.62½. All kinds are very dull, except Flax, which is still in good request by manufacturers.

In Provisions we have to report a dull market. A lot of 150 brls Beardstown Mess Pork, a good brand was sold at $14.00. City brands are held at $13.25@13.50, without buyers. Bulk Meats are quiet at 3½c for Shoulders, loose, at which we report a sale of 30 tons. A lot of 150 trcs sweet pickled Hams was sold at 6¼c. Lard is still heavy with sales of 100 trcs prime Leaf in three lots at 9c. White Grease was sold at 7¼c. Country Tallow was sold at 9c. Hides are still dull, but there is no change in our quotations.

Lumber is still in fair demand by city and country dealers, and inferior to good cargoes of mixed were sold to-day at $12.25@14.10. A cargo of Shingle Bolts was sold at $10.50.

Freights advanced ½c ℘ bushel, with light engagements at 5c for corn to Buffalo and 14c for Rejected Wheat to Oswego. The propellers took 1,500 brls Provisions to New York at 47½@57½c ℘ 100 lbs, and 1,200 brls flour to Boston at $1.25.

English Board of Trade Returns.

The Board of Trade have just issued their annual statement of the commerce of the United Kingdom, from which is compiled the following table, which compares the aggregates of the last two years, and shows the relative proportion which the commerce with this country bears to the total commerce of England, and to that carried on with France and the British Colonies. To save space we have cut off the three last figures:

	1862. Imp'ts.	1862. Exp'ts.	1861. Imp.	1861. Expt's.
Total Commerce	225,893	124,138	217,485	125,163
With U. S.	27,692	14,399	49,389	9,064
With France	27,633	9,210	17,826	8,895
With Colonies	42,930	41,934	33,676	42,945

From this table it appears first, that the imports of England last year from this country constituted about one-eighth part of the total imports from all parts of the world, and the exports to this country about one-ninth of the total exports; secondly, that the foreign trade between the United States and England, notwithstanding the interruption of the war, is still larger than that carried on between England and France, and that the frequent assertions of the London *Times* to the contrary are incorrect; thirdly, that for the food and other products of unskilled labor which constitute the chief part of our exports to England, she pays us about one-half in the products of her skilled labor, and the balance in commodities from tropical and other countries.

The Hog Crop.

About ten days since, we published an article, copied from the Cincinnati *Price Current*, on the Hog Crop of 1862-63. The following is a reply to said article, from a New York merchant, which cannot fail also to interest those of our readers who are in the provision trade:

NEW YORK, April 25, 1863.

ED. PRICE CURRENT: Your estimate of the amount of hog product now in the country, compared with last year, as exhibited in your impressions of the 15th and 22d, together with your remarks thereon, are exerting a very depressing effect on the trade—perhaps more so than you anticipated. We are aware you do not desire packers to submit to unnecessarily heavy losses; and as their prospects are sufficiently discouraging, when placed on the best possible basis, we ask on their behalf, and for the enlightenment of the trade generally, that you favor us with a review of the articles referred to. It is a fact well known to all conversant with the trade, that last season a very large number of hogs were packed by the farmers, especially in Iowa and the Northwest, where the great increase comes from this season. So largely was this the case, that country merchants were severely taxed to meet the demand for salt for this purpose. Exactly the reverse is the case this season, trustworthy information being that there has not been sufficient hog product retained by the farmers in that section to supply their home demands; and we doubt not such is the case elsewhere, so tempting and satisfactory have been the prices paid by packers.

We have no data by which to arrive at any close estimate of the number of hogs this difference would make, but feel little doubt fully 20 per cent. of the increase reported in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, and 40 per cent. in the older States, may be attributed to this cause, say 250,000 hogs in the States you have furnished reports from, the product of which were in the country last season as well as this, but which did not then appear in your returns.

In your article of the 22d, you estimate the product 1,350,000 hogs, at 215 each, equal to 290,000,000 lbs., and in connection therewith, remark that the increase in exports of this product, to April 8th, is 65,000,000 lbs., from which we infer you estimate there is left a net increase in the country, on that date, 225,000,000 lbs. We estimate a hog weighing 215 lbs. from the hooks will make about 160 lbs. of English bacon and prime lard, the articles your calculations are based on. If the 1,350,000 hogs would produce about 215,000,000 instead of 290,000,000 lbs. of those articles, leaving net increase on hand, April 8, according to your figures, 150,000,000 instead of 225,000,000 lbs. We may not construe your meaning as you intend on that paragraph, but find others understand it as we do. Estimating the decrease here 70,000 hogs, (while many think it will be over 100,000) and adding the 250,000 that we estimate were in the country last season, (although they did not appear in your report of the crop then, and do now) we have product, say, 320,000 hogs at 170 lbs equals 60,000,000, taken from 150,000,000 leaves 90,000,000 lbs. net amount product in the country April 8, '63 more than at same time in '62. These conclusions may be, and probably are in some respects incorrect; but we believe, on closer examination, it will be found the net increase of Hog product in the country, April 8, '63, over the amount at same time in '62, is much nearer 90,000,000 than 225,000,000 lbs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[From the N. Y. Independent, [illegible]]

The reactionary movement in the price of gold has led to some strengthening of prices of goods. Business is more active. Jobbers are buying and selling largely, replacing their sales immediately. Prints are comparatively quiet, and can be bought to advantage. Standard goods are firmer, if not higher, but trashy makes are not. Good qualities of ticks and denims are scarce and wanted. Brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings of standard quality are active. Drills are wanted for army purposes. Woolen goods are steady, with a fair business doing. Fancy cassimeres of approved style are the most active. Plain cloths are quiet. Foreign goods are not active at private sale, except desirable styles of dress goods. The auction sales are large, and supply the market liberally. British goods are more active. Drab alpaccas are quite dull. Fancy dress British goods are quite dull. French delaines sell quickly, and magentas, blues, and mode colors are in vogue. Black silks are active. Drab poult de soies are desirable goods. The great feature of the trade is the auctions, at which a very heavy amount has changed and is still changing hands. The demand for consumption is large. The country feels rich, and spends liberally. Numerous country buyers are here. British dress goods at auction sold at better prices. French and German dress goods of desirable styles—both delaines, silks, and cotton and worsted—attracted a good demand. Paris shawls sell well. Broche stella shawls are the favorites. Foreign goods are in good demand. Many lines of goods cannot sell at a profit; and as the rates of foreign exchange and prices of gold fall, foreign goods will fall. The importations of the last week were very heavy.

Exports from New York.

The following will show the exports of produce and merchandise (exclusive of specie,) from the port of New York, for the week ending April 27, and since Jan. 1st:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
For the week	$2,126,284	$1,410,166	$2,798,309
Prev. reported	40,399,747	39,187,060	59,411,495
Tot'l since Jan. 1	$42,526,031	$40,597,226	$62,209,804

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK FROM JULY 1ST TO DATE.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
Imports mdse.	$166,737,020	$101,372,979	$150,970,736
Exp. produce	102,168,792	125,116,218	155,997,480
Export specie	22,983,157	13,876,594	48,445,750

Army Awards for Provisions at Cincinnati.

The following are the awards for provisions by Major Du Barry, on Wednesday:

422 barrels mess pork, E. Leighton & Co	$13.90
200 barrels mess pork, I. Davis Jr., & Co	13.73
500 barrels mess pork, Brooks, Johnson & Co.	13.67
41 barrels prime mess, Dubois & Auger	14.25
200,000 pounds clear rib bacon sides, Buckingham Mathers	6.78c
15,000 pounds clear rib bacon sides, Henry Nye	6.47c
35,000 pounds clear rib bacon sides, C. & L. Jacobs	6.77c
60,000 pounds bacon shoulders, J. Ranson	5.50c
30,000 pounds bacon shoulders, Geo. Lane	5.48c
25,000 pounds bacon shoulders, N. W. Thomas & Co.	5.50c
30,000 pounds bacon shoulders, McKechan & Evans	5.53c
100,000 pounds bacon shoulders, Robert Brown	5.44c
10,000 pounds sugar-cured hams, C. & L. Jacobs	9.74c
40,000 pounds plain bacon, N. L. Bernard	8.25c

Frauds in the Grain Trade in Canada.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

Hon. Mr. Renaud has introduced a bill for the punishment of Fraudulent venders of grain. It provides that if any person wilfully gives to any other an acknowledgment of having sold to him wheat or other grain, as being at the disposal of the person giving the writing, when it is not; or if any person wilfully accepts or uses such false acknowledgment, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for any term not exceeding three years and not less than two, or imprisonment in any other prison or place of confinement, for any time less than two years, but not less than one year.

The Wheat Crop in New York.

Accounts from all parts of Onondaga agree that the wheat crop is now more promising than for some years past. The indications give the best promise of a first-rate crop. A wide breadth is sown in this county, and there are very few fields that are poorer than the average of other years.—*Syracuse Journal.*

Detroit Grain Market—May 1.

The wheat market was unchanged—No. 1 Red selling at $1.40. No. 2 Red was offered at $1.37, without takers. No. 1 white wheat is in demand at $1.60. Corn is quiet at 58c. Oats, 63½c f. o. b. and quiet. Rye, 95@98c. Freights dull—3½c for wheat to Buffalo.

Pittsburgh Oil Market—April 29.

The *Gazette* of the 30th reports crude excited and higher, with sales at 17@17½c in brls and 10½@11c in bulk. Refined oil was also excited, with sales at 40@42 free of duty. Benzine is dull.

Baltimore Salt Market—April 29.

Invoices of Liverpool are held above the views of buyers, but for jobbing lots we notice a fair inquiry at previous prices, viz: Ground Alum, $1.35@1.40, and ordinary brands of fine at $2.25@2.40 per sack. The supply of bulk is very limited, and prices are nominal.

Milwaukee Wheat Market—May 1.

Received, 48 hours, 64,537 bu; shipped, 118,150 bu. Market dull, sales of No 1 at $1.17@1.20, and No 2 at $1.09@1.11. Freights, 13c for wheat to Kingston.

Boston Provision Market—April 29.

The sales of pork have been small at $13.00@13.50 for prime; $15.50@16.75 for mess; and $17.00@18.00 for clear, cash. Beef ranges from $11.00@14.50 ℘ brl for eastern and western. Lard 10@10½c in brls and trcs, and 11½@12c in kegs; and smoked hams 8½@9c ℘ lb, cash.

Cincinnati Butter Market—April 29.

The best grades of butter are scarce, and in good request, both from local trade and shippers, and the market rules firm at 20@21c for prime to choice with some few sales of extra table at 22@23c. Qualities below prime are dull at 15@20c.

Allegheny Live Stock Market—April 30th.

SALES OF LEADING BEEVES.

The whole number sold last week was 691 head, being 24 head less than this week, and with this light amount for two weeks the market dragged very slow, and it was with difficulty that our salesmen could close out at full prices. Many of the cattle were bought at Chicago at extreme prices, even higher than they could be sold for here after paying expenses.

Greenwalt & Co wholesaled 73 head of good well fattened Illinois steers at $5.65 ℘ cwt

Guckenheimer & Co sold 200 head of Western cattle at an average of $4¼.

Marks & Co retailed 80 head of good Illinois steers at $5.00.

Joseph Myers & Bro, 90 head of all kinds, retailed from 4 to 6¼c.

H A Merrick retailed 80 head of good Illinois steers at 5@6c.

There is still a moderate demand for stock cattle at about former rates. We quote steers weighing from 800 to 900 lbs, at 3@3¾c.

The following are the current quotations for the different grades of cattle:

Premium—none in market.	
Extra	5½@6c ℘ lb
First quality	5@5¼c
Second quality	4¾@5c
Third quality	4@4½c
Inferior	3@4c

HOGS—Are very dull and neglected, while prices remain about as last quoted. There are very few sales at any price, and we quote nominally at 4 to 4¼ for common grades, and 4¾ to 5½ for good to extra.

Seeds.

TORONTO—April 29.—As the season is nearly out, the demand is much slacker; prices unchanged, at $2.00@2.40 for good timothy, and $3.70@4.00 ℘ bu for clover seeds.

BALTIMORE—April 30.—The season for planting is now nearly over, and grass seeds are in very limited request. Clover we quote at $5.25@5.62½, and timothy at $2.00@2.50. Flaxseed, which is scarce, remains firm at $3.50@3.75 ℘ bu.

CLEVELAND—May 1.—Small lots of clover bring $5.00 and timothy $2.00.

PHILADELPHIA—April 30.—Cloverseed is very dull; we quote at $5.25@5.50 ℘ bu; timothy at $1.75@2.00 ℘ bu, and flaxseed at $3.50 ℘ bu.

NEW YORK—April 30.—Clover seed is quiet; sales of 71 bags at 8¾@9c; timothy seed is steady and in fair supply at $1.75@2.25 ℘ bu; rough flax seed is in fair demand and is firmly held at $3.75@4.00 ℘ bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.*

SATURDAY EVENING, May 2, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Advanced ½c per bu. The engagements were: To BUFFALO—Schrs Lookout and Bay City, with corn, at 5c. To OSWEGO—Schr Surprise, with rejected wheat, at 14c, and deck-load provisions at $5.50 per ton. To PORT COLBORNE—Schr Grace Murray, with corn, at 8c.

By Propeller to Buffalo—1,500 brls provisions at 47½c per 100 lbs to New York by lake and Erie Canal, and 57½c by lake and N. Y. Central Railroad; 1,200 brls flour to Boston by lake and rail at $1.25.

FLOUR—Received, 4,055 brls; shipped by Lake, 4,966 brls. Market dull. Sales were:—50 brls choice white winter extra at $7.50; 100 brls good spring superfine at $4.00; 100 brls "Merchants" at $4.50; 200 brls low grade do at $3.70; 1,200 brls spring extras, in two lots, on p. t.

CORN MEAL—24 sks Bolted Corn Meal at $24.00.

MILL STUFFS—In better supply and easier. Sales:—100 bags good Middlings on track at $22.00; 100 bags Bran on track at $19.00.

WHEAT—Received, 22,096 bu; shipped by lake, 15,325 bu. Market depressed, and 1½@2c per bushel lower. Sales:—1,000 bu No 1 Spring (in M. & S.'s) at $1.17; 1,000 bu do (in North Side houses) at $1.16; 6,000 bu No 2 Spring (in Newberry's and other North Side houses) at $1.00; 12,000 bu do (in M. & S.'s) at 99c; 5,000 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at 99c; 5,000 bu do (in C. & T.'s) at 97c; 5,000 bu do (in same house) at 95c; 700 bu Rejected Spring (in Newberry's) at 83¾c; 1,700 bu do (in A. S.'s) and 1,400 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 80c. *By Sample*—400 bu fair White Winter on track at $1.50.

CORN—Received, 72,601 bu; shipped 172,975 bu. Market very dull and fully ½c per bushel lower. Sales:—15,000 bu White Mixed afloat at 53c; 5,000 bu Canal Red Mixed afloat at 50c; 5,000 bu River Rejected afloat at 46½c; 800 bu White Corn in store at 53c; 11,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 48½c; 22,000 bu do at 48¼c; 5,500 bu do at 48½c; 3,000 bu do at 48c; 20,000 bu do at 48½c f. o. b.; 16,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 46½c. *By Sample*, 400 bu Rejected on track at 47½c.

OATS—Received, 24,095 bu; shipped, none. Market dull and about 1c lower. Sales—12,000 bu No. 1 in store at 57c; 5,000 bu do at 56c; 6,000 bu do at 56½c; 1,000 bu do at 56c; 1,500 bu do at 55c; 2,500 bu do at 54½c; 1,000 bu do at 54c. *By sample*—1,800 bu bags No. 1 Oats at 68c delivered—including burlaps.

RYE—Received, 1,816 bu; shipped, none. Market quiet and steady. Sales 3,500 bu No. 1 in store at 78½c.

BARLEY—Received, 425 bu. Market quiet. Sales 178 bags good at $1.25 on track; 42 sks inferior at 80c on track.

HIGHWINES—Market firmer. Sales—310 brls at 38c; 100 brls at 38½c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 80@82c per gal.

MESS PORK—Market dull. Sales 150 brls Beardstown packed Heavy Mess at $13.00.

PICKLED HAMS—150 trcs sweet Pickled Hams at 6¼c.

BULK MEATS—20 casks Smoked Shoulders at 5½c; 10 pkgs Jowls at 4½c; 30 tons Bulk Shoulders, loose, at 3½c.

LARD—Quiet. Sales 100 trcs prime Leaf in lots at 9c.

GREASE—200 trcs White at 7¼c.

TALLOW—Quiet. Sales 6 trcs and 1 box Country at 9c.

BUTTER—Market well supplied and very quiet. Sales—1,200 lbs good Roll at 20@22c; 1,800 lbs do at 19c. Common very dull at 15@16c.

CHEESE—Active and easier. Supply good. Sales—35 bxs good Massachusetts at 15c; 2 tons Western Reserve at 14@14½c.

HIDES—Market quiet. Sales: 24 Dry Flint at 17½c; 30 Green Cured at 8½c. We quote:

Dry Flint Hides	16½@17½
Dry Salted	14 @15
Green Salted	8 @8½
Green Country	7 @7½
Calf and Kip Skins	11 @12

POTATOES—Market more active and easier. Sales—400 bu good Mixed on track at 60c; 400 brls sound Mixed at 60c delivered, including pkgs. Prime Neshannocks are dull at 80c.

ASHES—4 casks Potashes at 7½c.

DRIED APPLES—25 brls prime Ohio Apples at $6.55.

FLAX SEED—In good demand. Sales:—60 bu fair quality at $2.95.

HUNGARIAN SEED—30 bu fair at $1.00; 50 bu choice at $1.12½.

CLOVER SEED—30 bu prime at $4.75. Market entirely neglected and very dull.

TIMOTHY SEED—Dull. Sales:—40 bu prime at $1.62½.

MAPLE SUGAR—400 lbs choice in cakes at 14c; 1,000 lbs good at 13c.

BROOM CORN—4 tons good at $115.

EGGS—In good demand by packers. Sales:—12 brls at 16 bxs at 8¾c; 25 brls do at 9c—all by the mark.

POULTRY—Chickens dull at $1.75@2.00 per doz; Turkeys 8@9c per lb.

BEANS—24 bushels prime mixed at $2.50.

SALT—150 brls Michigan Fine at $1.60 delivered at cars. Cargoes of the same afloat are in demand at $1.50, with sellers at $1.55. Onondaga Fine is held at $1.65 delivered.

LUMBER—Cargo of schr. Arrow, from Kalamazoo, inferior and coarse, at $12.25; cargo of schr. Hirondell, from Kalamazoo good quality, mixed, at $14.00.

SHINGLE BOLTS—Cargo of schr. Forrester, 60 cords, at $10.50.

FISH—In view of the light supply, our market is more active, and prices must be quoted higher. We revise quotations:

No. 1 Whitefish	$4.75@5.00
No. 2 Whitefish	4.25@4.50
No. 1 Trout	4.25@4.50

SUGARS—Our market for raw grades is firmer, and we quote prices ¼c higher. Refined are without perceptible change. We quote:

New Orleans, prime to choice	11¾@13½
Cuba, fair to choice	11¼@12
Porto Rico, Fair to choice	11¾@12
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	15¼@15½
White coffee, A	14¾@15
Yellow coffee, B	13¾@14
Yellow coffee, C	13 @13½

COFFEES—Are firm at 33½@34½c for common to prime Rio.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending May 2, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending May 2	6,065	13,822
Week ending April 25	5,539	10,784
Week ending April 18	4,923	10,213
Week ending April 11	6,273	12,193
Week ending March 28	6,453	16,073
Week ending March 21	5,258	18,249
Week ending March 14	5,136	15,905
Week ending March 7	5,464	13,203

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ℘ 100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$50	50 cts
Cars of 210 feet	45	50 "
Michigan Central, small cars	40	50 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$85	53 cts
Cars of 210 feet	73	53 "
Michigan Central, small cars	66	53 "
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	77	53 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	$72	50 cts
Michigan Southern, large cars	80	50 "
do do cars of 200 feet	68	50 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ℘ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The following table shows the source of supply and the number transported by the various railroads:

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount, according to the daily reports posted on 'Change, to 6,065. This is 526 head more than last week, and 2,561 more than the corresponding week of last year.

THE OPENING OF THE MARKET.

FRIDAY MORNING.—The market opened this week with a fair run of bullocks in the yards, but in point of quality they fall far short of those received last week. Then choice droves were the rule, poor ones the exception. But this week, the case is reversed, as good droves are the exception. Owing to the "break" in New York and very discouraging advices from Albany, our market opened very dull, and even at a decline of about ½c, the shippers were afraid to operate. Several of them looking for "breakers ahead," threw their stock, which they had purchased last week, on the market and caused a still more vague feeling of uncertainty. However, a few speculators and Government contractors took hold, and towards evening about 850 head were sold, leaving about 500 over to be disposed of to-day.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING.—Notwithstanding the strong endeavors used to force a still further decline, the drovers were firm in their views, and refused to give way materially to the concessions asked. The government men were purchasing rather freely, and by hard work, the drovers managed to sell out at about yesterday's figures. The shippers complain that at the present prices in New York, it would be ruinous for them to purchase cattle for that market at the ruling prices here, and insist on a concession of from ½@¾c before they will operate. Our market closed heavy, there being a few left over, for which full prices were demanded.

We give closing prices as follows:

Prime	$4.50@5.00
Extra shipping beeves	4.25@4.75
Good	3.75@4.00
Medium	3.50@3.75

DROVE NOTES.

We give some of the principal sales during the week. A large number were sold by the head on an estimated average, and all will justify our quotations:

Jack Davidson sold Morris, Renneman & Waixell 103 head really prime State steers, from Warren co., averaging 1,396 lbs at $5.30. They were considered the best lot that arrived in the yards.

Vaughn sold Marks 32 head prime State steers, averaging 1,090 lbs at $4.75.

Jack Davidson sold Hughes 60 head same grade, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs at $4.40.

[illegible] sold [illegible] 20 head fair State steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs at $4.50. They will be shipped to [illegible]

Morris & Co. sold Turner 34 head prime shipping steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs at $4.75.

Waixell sold Rice 65 head, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs at $4.25.

St. John sold Ruble & Co. 11 head, averaging 1,165 lbs at $5.00.

Morris & Co. sold Waixell 61 head prime shipping steers, averaging 1,300 lbs at $5.25.

John Adams sold Ruble & Co. 77 light steers, estimated at 1,000 lbs at $4.25.

Neal sold Webb 50 head shipping steers, averaging 1,120 lbs at $5.00; 12 head averaging 1,180 lbs at $4.75.

Blackburn sold Morris, Renneman & Waixell 32 head, estimated at 1,200 lbs at $5.00.

Jake Frye sold Hyman & Ruble 73 head, estimated at 1,050 lbs at $4.75; 49 head strictly premium, from Sangamon county, averaging 1,274 lbs, at $5.40.

Jake Frye sold Tafer 121 head, averaging 1,240 lbs at $5.06¼. They will be shipped to Pittsburgh.

Bundy sold Morris, Renneman & Waixell 61 head very superior State steers, averaging 1,318 lbs at $5.50.

Wheatstone sold White 17 head of fair Government cattle, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $4.00.

Sowell sold John [illegible] 23 head good shipping beeves, averaging 1,186 lbs, at $4.90.

Redman sold Morris, Renneman & Waixell 15 head, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $4.50.

Henderson sold same parties 28 head, averaging 1,224 lbs at $4.90.

Morris, Renneman & Waixel sold Hyman & Ruble 110 head good Government cattle, averaging 1,125 lbs at $4.30.

Humebahn sold McPherson 30 head prime shipping beeves, averaging 1,304 lbs, at $5.00.

Adams sold Ruble 67 head Government beeves, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $4.50.

Jake Frye sold Jacobs 51 head premium State steers, averaging 1,236 lbs, at $5.37½.

Jake Frye sold Hyman & Ruble 47 head good shipping steers, averaging 1,413 lbs, at $4.90; 12 head medium grade, averaging 1,080 lbs, at $4.00; 49 head premium, averaging 1,374 lbs at $5.40.

HOGS—The total receipts of Live Hogs at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount to 13,822. This is 3,038 more than last week, and 8,135 more than the corresponding week last year.

Owing to unfavorable advices from the East, our market has been characterized with a dull and drooping feeling, and closes heavy at a decline of 25c ℘ 100 lbs upon the prices of this day week. We quote:

Selected lots	$4.40@4.60
Medium	3.75@4.25
Common	3.00@3.50

Sales include the following:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
35	212	$4.25	105	207	4.00
40	210	4.20	51	198	4.00
113	200	4.07	114	217	4.00
44	203	4.00	50	191	3.90
233	220	4.00	134	173	3.75

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1863.

WHISKEY firmer, and market better. Sales 400 brls at 42@43c—the latter rate for wagon.

PROVISIONS—The market was very quiet to-day, and nothing transpired worthy of trade. In the absence of sales, we must quote prices nominal.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1863.

COTTON—Dull and declining. Trifling sales at 66c.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy and 5@10c lower. $6.50@6.70 for Extra State; $6.90@7.10 for Extra Round Hoop Ohio; $7.15@8.00 for Trade Brands. Market closing dull and heavy. With no buyers at outside price.

WHISKY—Less active and scarcely so firm at 45½@46.

WHEAT—Dull. Nominally 1@2c lower. Unsound Chicago spring, $1.15; winter red Western $1.60. Nominal quotations are $1.34@1.37 for spring, and $1.50@1.65 for Western red and amber Western.

CORN—Trifle lower and very dull. 86@88½c for sound, 80@87 for unsound. OATS—Dull and lower. Sales at 84@86c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and quiet. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses active and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, heavy and lower; $12.87½@13 for old mess; $14.75@15 for new do; $11@13 for old and new prime mess. Total stock old and new, May 1st, 109,9 6 brls; same date last year, 88,099 brls. Beef dull; 6@9c for choice mess; $4.50@6.00 for choice prime; $10.50@12.75 for repacked mess; $12.00@13.75 for extra mess. Total stock of old and new, May 1st, 73,224 packages; same date last month, 81,295; do last year, 34,790. Lard steady; sales, 1,131 brls at 9½@10¾c, the latter price an extreme for choice kettle rendered.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, April 2.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and nothing of importance doing. Corn in good demand and market firm. Sales: 40,000 bu at 63@64c. Oats in fair request. Sales: 25,000 bu at 69@69½c. Other grains quiet, and no sales.

WHISKY—Quiet at 42½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—15c on corn, 16c on wheat to New York.

IMPORTS—12,000 brls flour, 18,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu corn, 20,000 bu rye.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 1.—FLOUR—Steady and in good demand at $6.50 for fancy brands.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and corn dull. Prime Illinois River yellow at 72½c; Indiana 69½c. Other grain quiet.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... May 2.

Stmr Bristol, Sinclair, Brockville, 35 cords wood.
Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Young America, Chadwick, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Buffalo, 325 brls salt.
Schr [illegible], 200 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Hero, Swift, South Haven, 115 m headings.
Schr Mary, Cole, Holland, 52 cords wood.
Schr Commencement, VanDis, Holland, 60 m lumber.
Schr Florence, Thompson, Holland, 52 cords wood.
Schr W W Brigham, Caswell, Muskegon, 15 m lumber, 25 m shingles, 50 cords wood.
Schr [illegible], McKay, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Gertrude, McHarry, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Schr Geo. Parrington, Black, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 150 m shingles.
Schr L. C. Irwin, Ruger, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Hein, Wilkinson's Pier, 30 m lumber, 50 cords wood.
Schr Persia, Farr, Hamlin, 85 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Pageleson, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber, 40 m staves.
Schr G. Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven, 20 m staves.
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr J. S. Wallace, Lawrence, Kalamazoo, 40 m lumber, 125 m shingles.
Schr Triumph, Lee, Manistee, 70 m lumber.
Schr Souvenir, Cusick, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Schr Gesine, Donavan, Manitowoc, 1,800 ry. ties.
Schr Harriet Ann, Freusen, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Scow Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 30 m timber.

CLEARED ... May 2.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Michigan, Rollo, Ogdensburgh, 1,090 brls flour, 125 brls pork, 77 brls lard, 108 brls beans.
Prop Young America, Chadwick, Ogdensburgh, 1,900 brls flour, 600 bu corn.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Buffalo, 1,900 brls flour, 3,000 bu corn.
Bark E. K. Gorle, McLaw, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Bark E. C. L. Downing, Port Colborne, 18,172 bu corn.
Bark Cambria, Malcomson, Pt Colborne, 22,000 bu corn.
Brig Banner, McMiligan, Pt Colborne, 11,700 bu corn.
Brig [illegible], Bigelow, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Brig Lowell, Simons, Buffalo, 12,573 bu corn.
Brig Hampton, Wells, Navarino.
Brig T. F. Cross, Moore, Oswego, 15,325 bu corn.
Schr [illegible], McFadden, Buffalo, 8,350 bu corn.
Schr H. S. Fairchild, Brown, Buffalo, 16,800 bu corn.
Schr [illegible], Barnes, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Gem, Kennedy, Buffalo, 12,[illegible] bu corn.
Schr Col. A. B. Williams, Morley, Buffalo, 12,800 bu corn.
Schr [illegible], Manning, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr [illegible], Porter, Kingston, 15,675 bu corn.
Schr Surprise, [illegible], Oswego, 15,325 bu wheat.
Schr Lookout, Raymond, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Grace Murray, Tumbull, Port Colborne, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Russel Dart, Parks, Cleveland 14,500 bu rye.
Schr Fulton, Tyler, Oswego, 8,124 brs pork.
Schr Carrington, Hamilton, Oswego, 15,475 bu corn.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Long, Kalamazoo.
Schr H. Rand, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr J. S. Wallace, Lawrence, Kalamazoo.
Schr Persia, Farr, Hamlin.
Schr Mediterranean, Morely, Buffalo, 14,925 bu corn.
Schr [illegible], Lindsey, Oswego, 9,124 brls pork.
Schr [illegible], Colton, Oswego, 15,300 bu wheat.
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven.
Schr Souvenir, Cusick, White Lake.
Schr Gesine, Donovan, Manitowoc.
Schr Gertrude, McHenry, Muskegon.
Schr G. Barber, Kirley, Grand Haven.
Schr Active, Paselton, Grand Haven.
Schr Gem, Hein, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr Triumph, Lee, Manistee.
Schr L. C. Irwin, Ruger, Muskegon.
Schr Geo. Parrington, Black, Muskegon.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Holland.
Schr O. L. Shank, Metheils, Holland.
Schr W. W. Brigham, Caswell, Manistee.
Schr Forrester, Peterson, Cedar River.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven.
Schr Mary, Cole, Holland.
Scow Harriet Ann, Swensen, Muskegon.
Scow Hunter, Williams Muskegon.
Scow C. Bretz, Naylor, White Lake.

☞ We note the arrival of the topsail schooner C. J. Magill, which arrived here yesterday morning from Cleveland, on her first trip. This vessel was built during the last winter at Cleveland by Ira Lafrenier, under the superintendence of Capt. Drake, who is chief owner, and in every respect is considered an A. No. 1 craft. She is 141 feet long, 30 feet breadth of beam, and 11½ feet deep, and carries 22,000 bu corn. Her accommodations are fitted up in the most approved style, and all her works and rigging are designed for the substantial, as well as the ornamental. She is commanded by Capt. Kerr, who is long and favorably known in the history of our lake marine.

☞ A new fore-and-aft schooner, called the Montauk, arrived at this port yesterday from Oswego, on her first trip. Though not as fine in her lines as the C. J. Magill, she is nevertheless a noble vessel, being built for service and durability. She measures 140 feet keel, 26½ feet broad, and 12 feet deep, and carries 24,000 bu corn. She is intended as a canal vessel, being built so as to enable her to pass the locks in the Welland Canal.

CHANGE OF STEAMERS AND COMMANDERS.—Captain Fred Pabst has purchased an interest in the steamer Sunbeam, and assumed command, vice Capt. Morgan, who takes the Comet. The Sunbeam is to run between Chicago and Grand Haven, and the Seabird, Capt. Dougal, takes the place of the Sunbeam in the Milwaukee, Chicago and Two Rivers' line.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE CANALS.—It is stated that the Lachine and Beauharnois Canals will not be opened until the beginning of next week. There is a report current that the amount of repairs yet to be done on the New York and Erie Canal, renders it impossible that navigation will commence on 1st of May.—[Montreal Transcript.

TUG FOR CHICAGO HARBOR.—A new tug of the smallest class is at present being built at Campbell & Owen's ship-yard, intended for Chicago harbor. She will be in readiness for commission about the 1st of June.—[Detroit Free Press.

☞ The schooner "Dick Somers," named after the proprietor of the City Hotel, cleared from Milwaukee on Thursday evening for Buffalo, on her first trip. She is commanded by Capt. Ackerman.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 2, 1863.

UP—Barks Orphan, Peren, Norman, Chicago, Badger; brig Gardner; schrs Hopperek, Yorktown, Stevens, Three Bells, Bonnie Doon, Wager.

DOWN—Barks Unadilla, Mist, Sanborn, Sherwood, Geraldine, Marsh, Pierson, Nichols, J. Lockwood, Buffalo; brig Standard; schrs Whaling, Racer, Logan, Arcturus, Sophia Smith, Danube, Moselle, Hart, York State.

DETROIT, May 3.

UP—Barks Cream, City of Marquette, R D White Blue Ward; Brigs Roscius, Fanny Gardsler; Schrs Hale, Gypsey, Sea Bird, Challenge, Wellington, Empire, Slean, Grey Eagle, Ketchum, Essex, Eleanor, North Star.

DOWN—Barks Twilight, Hoyt, Sturgess, West, Colorado, Milwaukee, Burns; Brigs Pilgrim, Montezuma, Mahoning, Canapus; Schrs Kate, Richmond, Summit, Enea, Republic, Dolphin, Collingwood, Rapid, Jupiter, Bronson, Hinckley, Barney, Cairo, Holt, Boston, Return, Ostrich, Gold Hunter Elydia, Johnson, Sanderson, Gertrude, Eli Bates, Mazeppa.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Friday, May 1st, by the Rev. [illegible], Lieut. H. P. HOSMER, of the [illegible] Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and Miss ADDIE F. COBB, [illegible]

In Evanston, on the 30th ult., by Rev. Dr. Bannister, Mr. SHERMAN W. [illegible] and Miss MATTIE V. WILSON, both of Chicago.

DIED.

On Sunday noon, May 3, GEORGE EDWARD WOODFORD, son of O. L. Woodford, aged 14 years 6 months.

In this city, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. EMILY, wife of N. R. Barker, aged 28 years.

In this city, on the 1st inst., of consumption, HARRIET E. GILBERT, daughter of George W. and Lucy Gilbert, aged 17 years, 7 months and 1 day. Funeral from [illegible] Monday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Buffalo City and Canandaigua, N. Y., papers please copy.

SHEEP.—I have for sale five hundred Sheep on my farm [illegible] E. C. WALKER.

CLOSING OF THE MAILS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Summer Arrangement.

The following gives the time of closing mails and movement of mail trains:

Railroads.	Trains dpt.	Mails close.	Tr'ns arrive.
Mich. Sou.	6:40 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:30 a.m.
"	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:15 p.m.
Mich. Cen.	5:00 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	....
"	7:30 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:30 a.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
P. & F. W.	7:20 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:40 a.m.
"	7:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. ex. Sat.	8:30 p.m.
Cin. A. L.	7:20 a.m.	11:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	7:20 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	No mail.	8:30 p.m.
C. & N. W.	8:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:30 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sun.	5:50 p.m.
Milwaukee.	8:45 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	11:42 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sun.	5:50 p.m.
Gal. & Chi.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	5:00 a.m.
"	9:10 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sun.	3:35 p.m.
Dixon A. L.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:00 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	3:55 p.m.
C. B. & Q.	8:30 a.m.	7:15 p.m. ex. Sun.	4:30 a.m.
"	8:15 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:15 p.m.
Rock Isl'd.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	6:30 a.m.
"	8:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m. ex. Sat.	6:30 p.m.
Chi. & Al.	9:00 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	5:35 a.m.
"	9:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	9:10 p.m.
Ill. Central.	8:30 a.m.	7:15 a.m. ex. Sun.	8:15 a.m.
"	10:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m. ex. Sat.	8:45 p.m.

Supplementary mails for Eastern cities and Canada, close daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 5:45 p.m. Letters for these mails must be deposited in the chief clerk's room (up stairs) after 5:15 p. m.

Mails for California close daily, for the overland route, at 7:15 a.m. (except Sundays).

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	....
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*6:40 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:20 a. m.	*7:20 a. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	‡8:30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:20 a. m.	*7:40 a. m.
Night Passenger	†7:15 p. m.	‡8:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:30 p. m.	*7:40 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:45 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	†9:30 p. m.	‡5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9.50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:15 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Night Express	† 8:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Night Express	†8:15 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:50 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.

Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:

Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:10 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*8:45 a. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Woodstock and Way	*9:10 a. m.	....
Janesville Accom.	*5:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*5:50 p.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*8.45 a. m.	*11.42 a. m.
Express	*8:30 p. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*7:00 p. m.	‡8:30 a. m.
Waukegan "	*3:35 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A few day boarders wanted at 224 Wabash avenue. my3-d451-1t

BOARDING—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated, with board, in a private family, where they will find the comforts of a home. Apply at 289 South Clark st. my3-d479-2t

BOARDING—Pleasant suits, or single rooms, can be had, with board, in the Four Story Stone Front Block, 157 Fourth avenue. A few day boarders can be accommodated. Also, a good barn on the premises for rent. my3-d475-2t

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms to let, with board, at 205 Illinois street, near Dearborn. my3-d457-2t

BOARDING—A pleasant suit of front rooms to let, with board, or one large and one small room, furnished or unfurnished. Also, two day boarders, at 71 Wabash avenue. my3-d461-4t

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms to let, with board, at 64 Wabash avenue, southeast corner Randolph street. my3-d455-3t

BOARDING.—To rent, with board, a desirable suit of rooms in a house where there are but few boarders, pleasantly located on the West Side of the river, within one block and a half of the Madison street railroad. Address "H A F," Post Office Box 6134. my1-d381-4t

Matrimonial

MATRIMONIAL.—A young man of wealth, desires to open a correspondence with a young lady, not over 20 years of age, with a view to matrimony, and possessing good looks, good social position and possessing qualities of head and heart, to make home happy. Please address CHARLES CLIFTON, Post Office Box 43, Chicago. my3-d453-3tchp

General Notices.

GREAT SALE OF
Chicago City Property,
AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on

Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1863,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Some eighteen hundred Lots in the

ORIGINAL TOWN,

AND IN

Wight's, Elston's and Sheffield's Addition to Chicago,

Embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Terms of sale—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per ct.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
my3-d450-1d Trustee of Chicago Land Co.

J. W. DREXEL & CO.,
42 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO,

Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact a General Banking Business.

READ, DREXEL & CO., New York. [my3-d443-1y] DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.
BECK & WIRTH,
Wholesale Tobacconists and Manufacturers of
CIGARS,
Have removed their stock and FACTORY to the store,
95 South Water Street,
Between Dearborn and State streets,
Where they will continue their business with increased facilities. BECK & WIRTH.
Chicago, May 1st, 1863.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL.
CUSTOM HOUSE, Chicago, May 1th, 1863.
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received hereat, until 12 o'clock meridian, on the first TUESDAY, in June next, for the supply of the Marine Hospital, at this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, according as they may be actually required. If the articles furnished at the hospital are not, in the judgment of the physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess in cost over the contract price.
The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified. LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.
my4-d442-1tewtd

NOTICE.—We would caution the public from buying the Right to use or manufacture the

PATENT WATERMAN CULTIVATOR,

Excepting from our authorized Agents, in the territory described below, as we shall prosecute all such infringements on our rights—our deed dating back to the date of the original patent—in the Counties of Champaign, Lane, Du Page, Kendall, McHenry, Grundy, Cook, Will, Kankakee, Iroquois, Livingston, Winnebago, Boone, Ogle, Stephenson, Carroll, Lake, Jo Daviess and DeKalb, in the State of Illinois; the Counties of Green and Rock, in the State of Wisconsin. [my3-d436-2w] FURST & BRADLEY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
FURST & BRADLEY, 26 & 30 North Jefferson street, Chicago, Ill., manufacture
Plows of all kinds, Cultivators, Shovel-Plows,
And other tools used by the Farmers.
Waterman's Patent Wheel or Sulky Cultivator, manufactured under the original patent, and greatly improved by us.
Wheel or Sulky Hay Rakes, patented by us, April 15th, 1862.
Wire Tooth Hay Rakes, to use without wheels, Wood-Tooth Revolving Hay Rakes, Harrows, Scrapers, Wheelbarrows, &c., &c.
AGENTS for the JOHN P. MANNY REAPER and MOWER, which received the highest premium for the best combined Reaper and Mower, at the great trial of Harvesting Machines, at Dixon, in 1862. Don't fail to see it before purchasing elsewhere. Send for Circulars.

SALT, SALT, SALT.—We are prepared to fill orders promptly at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Orders solicited. C. W. CLAPP & CO.,
my3-d459-3t 39 South Wells street.

COPARTNERSHIP.
EDWARD H. ENDICOTT
Is admitted a partner in our firm from January 1st, 1863. Style of firm BUCHANAN, ALLING & CO.
BUCHANAN & ALLING.
Chicago, May 1, 1863.

TO LOAN—$20,000. H. & R. B. Whitehouse & Co., 87 Lake street, will put out on first class city property, for five or ten years, Twenty Thousand Dollars. Persons wishing to borrow, will address Post Office Box 228, stating terms, property, &c. my3-d458-3t

CROCKERY, GLASS AND BRITANNIA WARE AT AUCTION.
H. ALEXANDER will sell at his store, 184 Dearborn street, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 9½ o'clock, a general assortment of Crockery, Glass and Britannia Ware. Also, Yellow Ware, Rockingham, &c. my3-d466-2t

Wanted.

WANTED—By a G[illegible] situation in a [illegible] commission business [illegible] Address "F W L," [illegible] my4 d[illegible]

WANTED—100 good [illegible] men House and Ship [illegible] diately in St. Louis [illegible] nary workmen [illegible] from two dollars [illegible] Grainers extra. [illegible] No. 328 2d street [illegible] my4 d[illegible]-1t

WANTED—Immediately [illegible] are looking [illegible] street, and examine [illegible] inventions of the [illegible] made by a small [illegible] given to those [illegible] month. [my4-d[illegible]]

WANTED—A Partner [illegible] a partner in the [illegible] Summit. I can prove [illegible] the best investment [illegible] partner, that can be [illegible] Summit, Cook County, Ill.

WANTED.—A Man who understands Plate [illegible] work and make himself [illegible] uation by addressing [illegible] my4-d[illegible] 2t.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A person to buy the [illegible] of a small news depot [illegible] North Clark street.

WANTED.—A Wife [illegible] sant home [illegible] 20 and 35 years of age [illegible] pleasant disposition [illegible] having good health [illegible] good housekeeper [illegible] dollars cash, can [illegible] for three days. W. [illegible] closing photograph [illegible] can be had.

WANTED — CORRESPONDENCE.—A young man of [illegible] habits, having always kept [illegible] as a citadel, and [illegible] lightly, desires to [illegible] ing acquaintance [illegible] young lady, believing [illegible] mellow acquaintance [illegible] way for matrimony [illegible] be confidential. [illegible] 1st Reg. Ky. V. I. [illegible] boro, Tenn.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] young man, as an assistant clerk [illegible] in a grain house. [illegible] "W F R," Box 62, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Safe! Safe! A good large-sized [illegible] by a cash purchaser. Address Post Office [illegible] my3-d448-3t

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible] Two young officers [illegible] good looking, wish to [illegible] ladies, who can [illegible] dictate what shall [illegible] Bridget be sick, [illegible] ing or burning the [illegible] HORACE G. [illegible] Tenn., Grose's Brigade [illegible] Corps. Send Photographs [illegible]

WANTED—Board, by a [illegible] man and wife, in a private family [illegible] are no other boarders [illegible] dress Post Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—A Book-Keeper [illegible] nation by a young man [illegible] lence—the past three years [illegible] this city, to whom reference [illegible] mission, as to character and [illegible] "F," care Box 2012.

WANTED—Board and [illegible] room for a gentleman [illegible] family. References exchanged [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible] Three good hearted young [illegible] with Illinois Regiments [illegible] with three accomplished [illegible] a view to love, fun [illegible] matrimony. If agreeable [illegible] real names with [illegible] WITT, HARRY SEYMOUR [illegible] 3d Brigade, 3d Division [illegible] boro, Tennessee.

WANTED—A good [illegible] that is well accustomed [illegible] give good references. [illegible] street.

WANTED—A rare chance [illegible] A man with a very small capital [illegible] a good business by calling [illegible] street. Best of reasons for [illegible]

WANTED—A Girl to do [illegible] housework in a family [illegible] Inquire at office of Chase [illegible] ap30-d341-3w

WANTED—1,000 agents [illegible] Post agency in the Union [illegible] dellible Pencil, for marking [illegible] Sample sent by mail on receipt [illegible] CLARK, Northampton, Mass. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents, (Male [illegible] Female), to sell [illegible] at $5 a day made. [illegible] R. R. LANDON, Agent, [illegible] Tremont House. [illegible]

WANTED—By a practical [illegible] chinist, a situation in [illegible] nufacturing business [illegible] and hydraulic work, and [illegible] hands. Good reference given [illegible] Box 2069, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Cottage, [illegible] Two Story House, [illegible] rooms, somewhere in [illegible] South Sides, for which [illegible] ences and a fair rent [illegible] care of every possible [illegible] persons. Address HENRY G. [illegible] office, or call at 118 South [illegible] my3-d399-3tsss

WANTED—An English [illegible] without children, a member [illegible] Church, in good standing [illegible] capable of housekeeping [illegible] pectability. For a [illegible] of references given [illegible] 3975, care Rev. E. B. T[illegible]

WANTED—(Knitting [illegible] Every Farmer to know [illegible] family can earn $5 to [illegible] Celebrated Knitting Machine [illegible] in thirty days. Price complete [illegible] samples (send stamp) [illegible] Samples (from 10 cents to [illegible] BRANSON & ELLIOTT [illegible] mh8-d606-3m

WANTED—A few [illegible] Agents to canvass for [illegible] Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott [illegible] tractive and popular historic [illegible] volume now ready. Agents [illegible] illness precludes. Over 100,000 [illegible] ocular giving all the [illegible] work, terms to agents [illegible] Post Office Box 255. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—South Clark [illegible] Lot. A valuable South Clark street [illegible] at a decided bargain. [illegible] BRYAN, [illegible] my3-d4[illegible]

FOR SALE—Notice. [illegible] buy a very handsome [illegible] boys or girls. The bridle [illegible] saddle and bridle complete [illegible] chaser of pony, if desired [illegible] Currier's Livery Stable [illegible]

FOR SALE—Water Lots [illegible] to Lease, 200 feet fronting on [illegible] the river, near Madison street [illegible] fronting on North Water street [illegible] Clark street. Also a number [illegible] North Water street and the river [illegible] near Clark street. [illegible] KEDZIE, Room No. 9, Kingsbury Block [illegible]

FOR SALE—An improved [illegible] Cook Stove, used only three months [illegible] large Ice Box. Inquire for three days [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—An elegant [illegible] at Cottage Grove, easily accessible [illegible] railroad. The house is new [illegible] modern improvements [illegible] &c., attached. The location [illegible] able in the city, having [illegible] the lake. All the grounds [illegible] grounds are tastefully laid out [illegible] beds, &c., &c., and well improved [illegible] Apply to E. B. HOOPER [illegible] T. S. FITCH, at Clark street [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new [illegible] Story Cottage, containing [illegible] to alley, good sheds [illegible] neighborhood. [illegible] on the premises, 77 Aberdeen street [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Farm, [illegible] located on Second Lake [illegible] Wis., of 2.3 acres [illegible] stone house, 30 feet square [illegible] cellent water, small orchard [illegible] COLE [illegible] my1-c[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot [illegible] 334 Indiana street, North Side [illegible] Lot. Terms, one-third cash [illegible] session given May 15th, 1863 [illegible] my3-d321-3tt

FOR SALE—Vessel [illegible] quire of R. K. RICKFORD [illegible] ner of Lake and West Water streets.

FOR SALE.—Forty-eight [illegible] with two small houses [illegible] of the Richmond House. [illegible] House and Barn, on the West side [illegible] Also, a block of land [illegible] in block 34, West Side [illegible] and Rucker and Throop streets [illegible] quire of ALONZO RICHMOND [illegible] ap26-d119-1m

FOR SALE.—A variety of [illegible] Pianos; one second hand [illegible] 5 octave Melodeon, rosewood [illegible] Dearborn street, on second floor [illegible] ap25-d49-1m

FOR SALE—Water Power [illegible] on Factory, Saw Mill and [illegible] in good order, with dwelling house [illegible] land, being the lower mill [illegible] Sauk county, Wisconsin. [illegible] power is 12 feet head [illegible] run of stones. [illegible] ap25-d49-1m

FOR SALE—One "Norris" [illegible] motive Boiler, 25 horse [illegible] in complete order [illegible] Also, one 7 horse power [illegible] frame, all complete [illegible] ap25-c541-3m

FOR SALE—Farm for sale [illegible] County, Illinois—240 acres [illegible] house and barn—30 to [illegible] orchard, location healthy [illegible] Terms easy. Apply to NORMAN C. PERKINS [illegible] boy, 165 Lake street [illegible] Box [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Furnished [illegible] six rooms, water and gas [illegible] Side, one mile from the Custom House [illegible] from the Randolph street car [illegible] quired. None but persons with [illegible] families. Address [illegible] ences. Room 7, 45 Wells street.

TO RENT—The four-story [illegible] Hotel, in Joliet, Will County [illegible] "New England House," having [illegible] the city, being the nearest [illegible] large rooms, and will [illegible] my3-d461-3t

TO RENT—A building [illegible] for a first class country store [illegible] tered cellar, two dwelling [illegible] of Galva, on the Chicago [illegible] building is in a good [illegible] tion can be had immediately [illegible] or in part. Address [illegible] Post office address Post Office Box [illegible]

TO RENT—Dwellings in [illegible] on the first street [illegible] furnished with fall, except [illegible] Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO. [illegible] Lasalle street.

TO RENT—The [illegible] of the third floor of No. [illegible] on the premises.

TO RENT—Two [illegible] Dwellings on West Van [illegible] first class for small families [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year ... $10.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week ... 20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ... 8.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months ... 5.00
Tri-Weekly, per year ... 5.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00) ... 2.00
" 4 copies ... 7.00
" 10 copies ... 15.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ... 30.00
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

No news is not always good news. The Government, up to present writing (12:30 a. m.), is reticent, and keeps a close hold upon telegraphic communication from Washington. This can only mean one of two things. It is significant of a defeat, or of incomplete operations, whose progress might be marred by a free rush of news dispatches over the wires. We choose to believe, from the evidence we this morning lay before our readers, that the latter is the case, in this instance. Enough seems now to be known to show that all was going on well up to Monday, and that the rebels were getting the worst of it. Already a large number of rebel prisoners, some three thousand in number, have arrived at Washington. Gallant and noble fighting has been done by our troops, and there are rumors of grand successes and advantages already gained. The blood-stained field of Burnside's ill-starred battle is now ours.

From our dispatches, and from the careful resume we compile from our New York and Philadelphia exchanges, our readers will be able to study out very clearly the situation of the army, and locate on the accompanying map its points of advance to the position at Chancellorville. This, even thus far developes what is greatly to Gen. Hooker's praise. He deceived the enemy, and by a skillful feint crossed the river with his army, without loss, by a grand *detour* of over sixty miles, and appears suddenly in heavy force on the rear and left flank of his foe. The enemy who had responded to the feint at crossing below Fredericksburg must have done some heavy marching, for they have been recalled suddenly to move out towards Chancellorville. The whole movement on the part of our troops is exceedingly well done and the work needs only the gilding of success to give it a place as one of the most remarkable of military achievements. The news of last night, incomplete as it is, unsanctioned by any official tidings, will, nevertheless, be received as a cheering earnest of successes gained, on which a substantial final victory waits.

NOW LET THEM BE PUNISHED.

The dispatches announce that the military arm has at last taken hold of the infamous Vallandigham. For just this have loyal men waited for many months past, though their indignant blood has tingled to their fingers tips to see the traitor stalk to and fro among our communities, flaunting his secession doctrines, and insulting loyalty in the very house of its friends. He has gone a little too far. He has openly dared Gen. Burnside to carry out his late order, and now it remains to be seen which will prove the truest prophet, the General who announces what he intends to do, or the Copperhead who insultingly declares what the General dare not do. Let Vallandigham be punished. The work can begin on no better or purer sample of the Northern traitor. Poor, little, inflated Green, of Massac, we had hoped to see made an example of in this State, and it is assuredly a weakness that he was not. Thousands of loyal men will wait now to witness the amplest justice done to Vallandigham. There should be no empty threatening this time —no chance for his cheap and unharmed martyrdom. The brand of wholesome and deserved punishment should be set upon him to make him ignominious and a crime like his dangerous in the eyes of all men. It is a melancholy weakness that has possessed the Government thus far in the treatment of these knaves. It should be past now. With better and sterner work in the field, it is time for a more thorough handling of the home enemies of the Government. Let Vallandigham head the list, and all the people will say amen.

The disturbances at Dayton are a part of the traitors' programme. They mean by these emeutes to intimidate the Government, and hold it back from enforcing its necessary orders. It is by these outbreaks made all the more necessary that the wretches who inculcate such doctrines and incite such outrages, be punished in an exemplary manner.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending May 2, 1863:

	Receipts.	Shipments.*
Flour, brls	59,195	29,[illegible]
Wheat, bu	160,425	298,754
Corn, bu	471,480	1,497,1[illegible]
Oats, bu	103,571	157,[illegible]
Rye, bu	16,[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	5,[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds, lbs	18,170	3,[illegible]
Pork, brls	5,775	24,7[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	2,000,[illegible]	399,[illegible]
Lard, lbs	1,[illegible]	2,018,[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	85,045	21,[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	13,822	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No	3	[illegible]
Beef Cattle, No	6,065	[illegible]

*We have no returns from the Eastern Railroads.

The following table shows the receipts of flour, grain, live stock, &c., since January 1st to date, for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls	393,666	329,975	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	1,629,016	1,383,799	[illegible]
Corn, bu	4,957,709	2,354,369	[illegible]
Oats, bu	1,422,013	247,789	[illegible]
Rye, bu	230,597	240,391	[illegible]
Barley, bu	302,551	354,747	[illegible]
Seeds, lbs	3,701,679	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	39,671	83,[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	25,799,035	11,260,691	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	19,324,300	13,173,363	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	1,455,805	185,[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	499,349	173,[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs, No	194,248	173,345	[illegible]
Beef Cattle, No	62,779	64,153	[illegible]

OTAHEITAN OR SUGAR CANE SEED.—Those wanting a selected article of this variety, the purest of last year's growth, are directed to address C. Cory & Sons, Lima, Indiana. Price, postage paid, one dollar per pound. We have had occasion to commend the Otaheitan sold by Messrs. Cory, and we are glad to repeat the commendation. We advise all who intend to plant, to send their orders to those gentlemen, immediately.

MODERN CIVILIZATION.

The Great Prize Fight—Coburn the Winner.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Accounts from the prize fight between Coburn and McCool state there were 3,000 spectators.

Coburn won the first blood in the [illegible] round, the first knock down in the forty-[illegible] round, and, at the end of the sixtieth round was declared victor.

McCool is severely injured and came up the last twenty rounds merely to [illegible] punishment. McCool showed himself to be possessed of no ability as a fighter, though a good wrestler and a very game man.

Steamboat Explosion—Forty Passengers Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The small steamer Ada Hancock, employed in conveying passengers from the wharf, at San Pedro, to the steamer Senator, which anchors in deep water five miles from the landing, exploded her boiler on the 27th ult., killing forty of sixty passengers, and wounding the rest, with the exception of seven. Among the killed are Capt. Seeley, Wm. T. B. Sanford, Fred. Kerlin, a son of the late Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, Dr. H. R. Myles, Wm. R. Mileslis?, Rufus Kimball, the Missionary, and Capt. Jos. Bryant.